

ALL THE ROMANEM-

perors, being exactly Collected, from Iulius

Cafar, unto the now reigning Ferdinand
the fecond.

WITH THEIR BIRTHS, Governments, remarkable Actions, & Deaths.

LONDON:

Printed by N. and I.Okes, and are to be fold by George Hutton at the figne of the Sun within Turning-Aile in Holborne 1636.

TOTHE WORSHIPWILL, MYMOST honoured PATRONE WILL, STONOVR Efquire.

Ir, Que a primis rapubertatis annis radices egit amicitia eo fortius meliusque floret quo suerit longavior. By which boldly inferre anexcuse for my presumption, in A 3 prepresenting unto you the first fruits of a tree so long growing up. It is the nature of some trees not to bring forth fruite until they come to be proved, and such fruites are ordinarily more folid, and not so soone apt to be corrupted. For me to commend the fruite, were to bring my selfe upon the publique stage of ostenta tion & folly; neither need I when the pleasantnesse

ther

thereof (viz. the argumet) is of ability sufficient to commend it selfe. Nobiles nobilia decent, and so the noble Casars now seek unto your noble selfe for a protection, and to be patronized as being all brought into the straights of this epitomicke volume: and in entertaining them being in number one hundred fifty six, I hope you will not exclude their Conductour, but reflect fouponhim with a favourable, though a different respect, who was ever most studious to honour and serve you, as

Yours

most obsequious,

R. B.

To the Reader.

Eader, I cannot say with the Poet Materiam superabat quus, who in a description commended the art and workeman-ship beyond the matter whereon it was showned as the statue of Hercules, the matter whereof being but stones yet for the curiolity of art therein expressed, is held at an inestimable rate and value: no but the contrary s for here Materia superatur opur sche workman-

ship, (stile and language) meane) comes far short of the matter: Yet being iudicious thou maist portray the whole Hercules having found but the length of his foot:and withal, I having a guesse at thy humor which rather lovest brevity (the minion of delight) than the tadium of pleasure in folio, would rather comply with that of thine, then mine own, and present to thy view great personages to the life, in small draughts and peices, and give thee onely light touches of their vertues and vices: which touches if I have overshadowed with that of brevity, and thereby

thereby have procured thee an appetite of a larger satisfaction, I must of necessity referre thee to the hazard of a tedium: for as some stomackes at the fight of a large table well furnished, instantly loose the edge of hunger, so might thine at the fight of the bulke of a Church-bible. Wherefore I have provided thee a little and dainty, variety and plenty, short and sweete: but not a crumme for that Curre that must be content aswell with the bones as the meate. whose snarles I feare not, nor esteeme his impertinent commendams, but referre me to

To the Reader.

thine impartiality, who (if thou art a good fellow) wilt accept a bit with a friend with out grumbles and accept his welcome better then his fare: then Reader, Welcome to thy friend.

R.B.



A table of the names of the Romane Emperours

Drianus.	36	C.	
Antoninas.	Pi-		
Drianus. Intoninus us	39	Charolut magnus,	18
Alexander Severus	69	Charlemaine	280
		Charles 2	290
Aurelianus	27	Charles 3	292
Arcadius 1	97	Charles 4. Charles 5	361
Anastasius 2	20	Charles 5	377
3		C. Casar Caligul.	10
	64	Claudius Casar,	12
mius 2 Adolphus 3	44	Cocceius Nerva	30
Albertu , the son of 1			53
do phus 3	47	Clodius Albinus	55
Albertus, Duke of A	14-	Commodus '	4.6
stral 3	7 I	Vulens Hostilianus	85
Aurelius Verus	41	Constantius Clorus Carinus	138
R	•	Carinus	îżt
-		Calius Balbinus"	31
Bassianus Caracalla	59	Crispas	116
			Con-

T	he Table.	
Constans	162 Freder.2	337
Constantius	164 Freder.3	352
Constant Magnus	153 Eerdinand. 1	379
Constantin.2	210 Ferdinand.2	387
Constantinus 3	248 G	•
Constantinus, 4.	251 Gallienus	107
Constantinus 3	271 Gordianus	77
Couradus 1	298 Galerins	110
Conradus 2	310 Gratianus	185
Conradus 3	323 H	
\mathbf{D}	Heraclius 1	239
Didius Iulianus	50 Heraclius 2	245
Diadumenus	65 Heraclion	246
Decius	92 Hen.1 300 Hen.2	309
Dioclesianus	133 Hen.3 314 Hen.4	
Domitian.	28 Hen.5 319 Hen.6	
Decent.	169 Hen. 7	35Ò
E	Helvius Pertinax	48
Emilian,	10 ² Heliogabalus	67
F	Honorius	200
Florian.	122	
Flavius Claud,	113 C. Iulius Casar	, 1
Fred. Barbarosa	327 Iustinus	223
Freder. 1	329 Iustinian.Maz.	226
		stin.

The Table.

Infin. Miner.	229 Max miani	136
Instinian. 2	254 Maximian.	148
Inl. Verus Max.	75 Maxentius	747
Inlian. Aposta.		83
Iouinian.	175 Mar, Inl. Phil. 1	187
L	M. Iul. Philip.2	90
Licinus	149 Mesins Destins	95
Lotharius I	285 Marc. Aurel.	16
Lotharius 2	321 Mar Sil. Otho	19
Ludovicus Pius	382 Maximin.	128
Ludovicus 2	287 Maximilian. 2	3 8 £
	296 Mathias	385
Ludovicus 4	538 M. Aurel, Carus	127
Leo I	212 Marc. Clod. Pupic	n. 79
Lice 2	215 N	
Leo 3 268 Leo 4	274 Numerian.	129
Leentius	257 Nero.	14
M. M	0	,
Martian.	209 Oct.Cas. Aug.	4
Mauritius	234 Opil. Macrin.	63
Maximilian, I	237 Otho Magnus	302
Martinian.	152 Othe 2	304
Magnentins	161 Otho 3	323
Maximus	72 Othe 4	335 P

. The table.

Philipput	They say,	Tiberius		
Philippus	3.4	3 Throdofia		7 ,239
Philippicus -	26	2 Theodosia		9
Probus	13	Theodolin		201
TALIFUL WALES	A Strategic Stra	Lacitue	1.0 € 5	Yames se
S BULA)	9. 3 .7	Tiber Nes	VA CAC	### ···
		4 \$ 5415	115	
ZWINGIBLANS	* . / · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	TEALANUC		
T.C.	• • •	* Yebonian	GALL	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·)	$-\mathbf{M} \cdot \mathcal{H}$	- N
Trumorhisms I.	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	VILDALIAN	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
and oup is a	384	Vosulian.	141.12	للتاند
.		Valerian.		
- makes in the Dr.O	(17 M) 5 T	WALP Mt 1 30	* *	
- 17011111111111111111111111111111111111		VALCITIN.	-	- 1 m
was partiety of the first	FAR. (CA	MASP mtan	•	
C () #10010	17	valens	1	
	145	VINCELLARGE		
Sigismundus :	369	Vitellius	. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	20
or to the		4	La Carrier de la carrier d	
Tiberius 2	231	Zeno.	N 3	217
•		ç 		/
		7 · •		To

THE LIVES OF all the Roman Emperors, being in number 136.

1. Caius Julius Casar.



After the foundation of the City of Rome Anno 706.

Roman, was borne after the foundation of Rome 654. He was the first that made himlie sole Emperor: He overcame the

B. 34. Swiffers

Z..

Swisers and Tigarines; hee overthren conspirators at his age of 56, the 15 of peim the great much fearing him, and overthrowne in the famous battaile Pharsalia.

Herefabjugated Proloman in Agypt Scipio in Affricke, and Tuba King of the file? Iwerendred his life. Mauritania, the sonnes of Pamperent Spaine: In the end supposing himself (after much greatnesse) to live in cure peace, was cruelly murclader. the Senate-house, receiving three in twenty severall wounds by the handle conspira

the Almens, chafing them out of April, with many prodigies before and France, he subdued all France, and al after his death. In him it was questioter passing over the Rhene, made him and whether Clemenes or the Sword obselfe Lord of Germany : thence he came trained him most home For by the into England, (which at that time first hee the his potent enamics to be was unknowne) and added it to the Roll his friends; witnesse his Commentaries men Empire: But at length not obtain every where: But by the Sword hee ning of the Senate what hee often fue won the Empire, which before was a for, after he had made himselfe sure of Consulate. Ils faying was usually in Ariminum, hee went with so greate judging of mens natures: Rubicundes a- Baro. power to the gates of Rume, that Pomerum, pallidos timeo: I love the well coloured 300. wen, but feare the pale: which was proforfaking fully, was by Offar utterly ved in Cassing that gave him his first wound in the Senate-house; but loved Arway, whom whom belast allogs to sand Cassian that Treason with the

2. Offevianus Cafar Angufins.



iur Jesus Christ was borne.

Charrania Nephew of Inline thers side descended from the race of still. name, would be called Cains Cafar, the

at Rome, he was created Consulat the age of 20 yeares. He was a Souldier good enough: hee routed Sextus Pembeine: he was called Pater patria, because he adorned the City with Lawes and Edifices: wherefore there were Temples and Altars creeted in his Honour.

He overthrew M. Antenius, he conquered Spaine, Hungary, and Slavonia. In the time of his reigne all the World peing then in peace, our Lord and S4-In the 41 years of his reigne our Savis wiour lesus Christ was borne. Hee gorerned this Universe absolute Casar 44 recres, and 12 yeeres with M. Antesius: and in the 76 yeere of his age, Cest, of the family of the within one Moneth and five dayes hee O Stavija Roman, by his Mo alyed at Nola by poylon, to the griefe of

Kings departed out of Macedonia, and Macrobins testifieth this of Angustus, Marobins came into Italy upon the immature that when he heard of the flaughter of lib.2. Sat. death of his Uncle, and changing his the children under two yeeres, which was commanded by Hered, continusome of Chius Casar; and being arrived ing his tyranny almost a whole yeere, amongst

Apr.

amongst which Hereds some was one, angustus said thus, Melius est Heredy percame est quam silium: It is better to be one of Herods hogges, than one of his sonnes. So impartiall is a spirit possessed with crucity, that as it makes no difference of the act, so neither of persons. He may and is justly called The martherer of Imosents: and so to keepe his Act in memory, the Church doth keepe the day Festivall, called Innocents day, in memoriall of that bloody command.

Tyberine.

3. Tiberius Nera Cosar.



In the years of Christ 16.

Frer the excellent, and of famous memory offaviance, fucmous memory offaviance, fucceeded the wicked and cruelly
riberius: And although that in his predecessors time he had done notable exploits in Warre, yet he was esteemed
as the wickedst man alive. He seemed
unwilling to accept or undertake the
Empire, the more to endoare them unto him which were against it: and therfore

fore in the beginning of his government he carryed himselfe indifferently well: but a while after he shewed him. selle againe in his colours, sterne, most cruell, and as one compleate in all unspeakeable filthynesse and vice: And it was questioned whether lust or cruelty in him were most eminent, or gluttony; all being vices unworthy the name of a Prince. St. Iohn Baptist and our Saviour Christ should be adored as a God. Finally, he dyed neare unto Naples by the Treason of his Nephew Caligula, after he had governed 22 yeeres, and of his age 78:

What he was, Seneca expresseth, as Illum arerum natura editum, ut oftenderet quid summa vitia in summa fortuna possent. Also Dyonisius Areopagitan who lived in his time, seeing the strange Eclipse of the Sun and Moone at the in-

Pant

ant houre of our Saviours passion, said, racitm ut Deus natura patitur, aut mundi ma. Succonim bina dissolvitur: The God of Nature Dec. vid. rely suffers this day, or else the whole

orld is dissolved.

One Longinus amongst other souldiers, recorded to have pierced our Saviurs fide with his Speare, out of whose Wound came Water and Blood: And Authors doe report, that the same Iesus Christ lussered in his time. He was the engines in the very perpetrating of no great enemy of the Christians; but the Act was strucken with blindnesse, he proposed it in the Senat-house, 7 but and being recovered to his fight by the uid water & blood applyed to his eyes, lid afterwards repent for this cruel act, and was made Bishop of Cappadecia.

4 CAINS

39.

4. Cains Cafar Caliguda.



Anno Domini 39.

dained sports, seasts, pastimes, Stageplayes,

layes, and other entertainments to ontent the people. But in the processe fhis government he fell into such excrable villany and filthy wickednesse, hat he would be called and adored as a God. He plained mountaines, made allies hills, built towers in the deepe a: and all this he did with such impuity and cruelty, that many would ather murther themselves, than come or ftay for the rigour of his sentence.

Lastly, being become unsufferable o all the people of Rome, hee was He election of Caligula was in the third yeere, and tenth Moneth of most pleasing to the Senate; so his Imperiall government, aged 29 much the more, because in his receres. He built the Colossus, and other first entrance to the government, hee workes of innumerable expences: His endeauored with great subtilty to gaine wife Casonia was run thorow with a spond. and winnethe good-will of all men: word, and her yong daughters braines onely seemingly just, noble, and ge- dasht against the walls. He banished Pinerous; with pleasing carriage and be- lese, and would have had Christ adored haviour courting the Nobility. He or- as a God, but the Senate withstood it.

Clanding



Anno Domini 43.

An. Don. Laudius Uncle to Caligula, suc- rtner with him in the Empire was by meere accident : because the terror of the times lately past, imagined to redeeine and keepe their liberty, and utterly to extinguish all the race and family of the Casars: and some making a head, and themselves masters of the Capitoll, gave an occasion to Claudius (by nature a fearefull and

heart-

artlesse man) to hide himselfe. But 5. Claudius Gafur : 10100 hing found out; and encouraged by ouldier, and betweene feare and hope as neverthelesse at the last made Emror. In his beginning hee was most ercifull, although he put Cheres to eath. By his command and appointent the Water-worke called Aqua Vandia was made: He caused the Lake usinum to be drawne dry by the daylabour of thirty thousand workeen within the space of two yeeres. e built the Haven of Offia: the last by meere accident: because the dos occure her sonne of the successipeople of Rome being freed from the n, poisoned him with a dish of Mushimes, and so he dyed the is of Ottober, the age of 643, whereother reightd 4, and had sepulture at Rome. In the eighth yeere of his reigne hed Baronini.

mistred the City, and had to the num-er of three score and nine hundred and ofty foure thousand Cirtizens.

In

In the 6 years of his reigne the Vigit Mery departed this life at the ages 72 years.

6. Nero.

proceed

Laudius being dead, the Some brorehim tealty. Atthefirst he gave such good satisfaction to all, that the faid, He was ordayned for shem by the

proceeding in his government, the fell

Thee had senses the Pinlotopher for his reacher and inferencer, but ill requied him; for hee commanded him to huse his death, for dyche must sa ecu defined his velues to be opened to or out his life. Helcoke all the Plate nd Jewels out of the Temples the cauand ded his owne Mother agripping be luine, and her body to be ripropen, burne or kicke: he studied Magicke, and called all the Magitians to his fayour batbeing dehided by simon Mae expelled them wie Outy. Lately, not lonely gave, the Imperial Forfaken of all men but onely his spade, government to Mero, but all whom he had formerly caused to bee but, so that hee might use him at his pleasure, and onely hee following his Mafter to the end, in so much that expresse commandement of God: But Nere being closely pursued, gave his Sword.

sword to his Spade, and bad him different him, which he refusing, New said, Ergo New nec amicum net injuitant habet. Some write that he sellinto: vault of a coramon Jakes, other that he slew himselse.

He set fire on the City, and from a high Tower beheld and laughed at the fire: and in the repairing therof he can sed the Edifices to be called Naroniana, He overcame the Parthians, and subdued the Britans: hee greatly persecuted the Christian name, and besides the putting the Apostle St. Peter and St. Paul to death, he caused also an infinite number of Christians to be slaine. He made Warres upon the Ienes, and in the end being insupportable to Ged and man, amongst the rebellious sedicit ons of many Provinces, and the So nate having publiquely proclaimed sentence of death against him, and Ay ing out of the City, stabbed himselfer to the joy of the whole World, in the

32 yeere

2 yeere of his Age, and fourteenth f bis Reigne.

7. Sergius Galba.



Anno Domini 70.

Fter the wished death of Nero An. Domine the cruell, Sergius Galba of the City of Rome by birth, was creed by the Army, and by the Senate on firmed Emperor: who was no lesse temperate, dogged, and fiercely cruel than his predecessor He was not ignorant

fword to his Spade, and bad him different him, which he refusing, North faid, Ergo Nero nec amicum net inimitation habet. Some write that he sell into vault of a common Jakes, other that he slew himselse.

He set fire on the City, and from a high Tower beheld and laughed at the fire: and in the repairing therof he can sed the Edifices to be called Neronians. He overcame the Parthians, and subdued the Britans: hee greatly perfect ted the Christian name, and besides the putting the Apostle St. Peter and St. Paul to death, he caused also an infinite number of Christians to be slaine, He made Warres upon the Ienes, and in the end being insupportable to Ged and man, amongst the rebellious sediciti ons of many Provinces, and the Sonate having publiquely proclaimed seatence of death against him, and Ay ing out of the City, stabbed himselfer to the joy of the whole World, in the

32 yeere

2 yeere of his Age, and fourteenth f bis Reigne.

7. Sergius Galba.



Anno Domini 70.

Fter the wished death of Nero An. Domine the cruell, Sergius Galba of the City of Reme by birth, was creed by the Army, and by the Senate on firmed Emperor: who was no lesse temperate, dogged, and fiercely cruell than his predecessor He was noting.

C norant

norant in the Arts liberal, and well real

in the Lawes. He was much hated of all forts, and it was a wonder, had he not reigned so short a time, that he lived so long, because every man slew him in conceit dayly, though not in effed; judging him farre unworthy such a de gree, giving himselfe over wholly to idle and wicked conceits. In the sedition of Otho his head was strucke off in the market-place by a Souldier, and his body left in the power of the peo ple, and was buried by a flave with out any Ceremony at all, at the age of

that ever he did good to any man. His reigne being short and vicion no other memory to posterity but of memoratives of his detestable crueks and other vices who lies ingray di the Imperial City wherein hee fit drew breath.

73 yeeres, having governed seaver

moneths, whose death was not lamen

ted of any, because it was not known

8. M. Silvius Otho.



Anno Demini 70.

The of a very honorable family in Rome, a man of great valour, An. Dom. of an able wit, sonne of Lucius Consul, succeeded Galba in the pire, and gave great hopes both to Senate and Comonalty by his graus abbearing and carriage of a rese and reformation of former dists, and grievances given them by his tecessors, which indeed would have

followed

followed and issued so, had not the shortnesse of his government prevented and cut off this hopefull expectation: For at the same time that he was created Emperor in the City of Rome, Vitellius was proclaimed Emperor in Ger. many: And neither willing to give place to the other, resolved to decide and end it in the field: and after many battailes othe being worsted in de. spaire of the recovery of his Crowne and Dignity, slew himselfe, to the infinite griefe and forrow of all the Commons, in the yeere after Christ 72, and of his age 38, after the 3 Moneth and 5 dayes of his Empire, and dyed Veliteme: the brevity of his reigne prescinded many and great hopes of his good government of the whole Empire.

9. Vitellius.



Anno Domini 71.

which being dead, every man conwested his applause to Vitellius, An. Dom:
which being so in generall, was
confirmed by the Senate, and he comes
to Rome in greattriumph, bravely attended by his noble Army. This man although he was munificent and liberall,
yet he was of a most cruell disposition.
Wherfore Vespasian being imployed in
the warres of the Iems, was by the army

9. Vitellin

created Emperor of Rome, and joyning battaile with Vitellin, tooke him prisoner, binding his hands behind him, with a halter about his necke, the souldiers buffetting him about the face, with infinite dishonour, disgrace, and scorne was led about in publicke, and at the length with many wounds was deprived of life in that very place where hee had caused Sabinus the brother of Vespasian to be miserably slaine: and together with him were faine his owne fon, and his brother, and all throwne into the River Tiber.

I find likewise no other notable thing or quality in this man, but much accused for cruelty, of a slow and dull spirit, and given excessively to gluttony, infomuch that all Gluttons to this day passe under his name. Hee lived 57 yeeres, having reigned little more than 8 Moneths.

10. Vespai

the Roman Emperors.

10. Vespasianus.



In the yeere of Christ 72.

Espasian a Roman borne, al- An. Done though he were not of so noble 72-a blood, hee deserved neverthe esse for his true worth, and excellent qualities of the minde, to be created Emperor. And having taken polsession of the Imperiall Seate, hee embellished and beautified the City with Amphitheaters, Temples, and Statues: Hee was in all his actions courteous,

ous, affable, and benigne to all. He raced and utterly destroyed the famous City of Hierusalem, verifying that Prophesie of our Saviour, which was, That there should not be left on

stone upon another.

Hee was most temperate in his diet, and very polite, neate, and compleate in his person: Hee made many countries tributary to the Empire: Notany one vice could be imputed to him but avar ce, although hee acknowledged it with this excuse, because that hee found the Empire very bare of monies, by the reason of the extraordinary excesses of his Predecessors. Hee dyed of a Fluxe in the yeere of our Lord Eighty one, in the Ninth yeere of his Reigne: aged 69.

In his time was put to death in Rome Linus, the first Bishop of that See, to whom succeeded Cletus, the first Bishop of that name, and the second of that greatly boasted Succession from Saint

Peter

Peter the Apostle. Suesonius records this, that before the death of Vespasian, there appeared a Comet, and as his Friends gave him notice, that it portended his Death: hee fligh- Scipio de ting it, and not any way discouraged thereby, said, That it threatned not him, but the Kings of the Parthians that wore long haire, as the Comet had; yet neverthelesse Vespasian dyed not long after.

the Roman Emperors.

11. Titus.

TI. Titus.



Anno Dom. 81.

26

An. Dom. Itus was of no lesse goodnesse and vertuous morality than his father Vespasian had beene before him. He was well learned in the Greeke, and Latine tongues, and most excellent in writing: But in Armes hee exceeded the glory of the precedent Emperors, because he tryumphed for the overthrow of the Iewes. In his government of the Empire he was so circumspect,

cumspeat, diligent, and especially liberall ; that hee was called The idol of Nations: and her esteemed that day to be lost wherein he had not done a courtesie: And therefore he said once to his brother, (that conspired his death) That he need not attempt that by fratricide which he without it might obtaine by favour. But because the Romans were not worth (perhaps) so compleate and just a Governor, by the secret judgement of God hee was taken from the world by a maligne Fever, which in few dayes ended his life in the Country neare to Rome at the yeeres of 41, and of his Empire the second, two moneths and twenty dayes. And lies buried at Rome, having by his valour and wifedome made the Roman Eagle to triumph over Hierusalem.

Iosephus largely describes the Hiero- Append. Solimitan Warres and passages, and at- 10 phones. firmes that what soever thing could bee found of any value, was by him trans-

ported

. 28

ported to Rome. Hee was so amiable and affable to all, that hee was called Amer & delicia generis humani: but as it is thought, he dyed poysoned by his brother Domitian, who succeeded him in the Empire.

12. Domitianus.



Anno Domini 83.

comitianus succeeded the good Titus his brother, who in the beginning was likewise affable, mercifull and just e did not much addict

did himselfe to warres, although he triumphed, and was victorious in all those wars which he undertooke: but tooke great felicity in shooting in a long bow, & became so dexterous in it, that he hazarded thereby the lives of many men, yet never hurting them. But he in the progresse of his government became so cruell, unjust, and covetous, that upon the least occasion hee put many mento death, usurping their wealth, saying, Himselse was next heire. He was a great persecutor of Christians, because in his time many very holy men were flaughtered with exquisite and new found torments. In the end by the conspiracy of Stephanus, the Steward of his houshold, and others he was murthered in his Palace in Rome at the age of 45, and in the 15 yeere of his reigne, and was buried in the way that now leads to the Lateran Church. The second persecution began now against the Christians: Eusebius tearmes him Harede Neroniana Savisia. And

the Roman Emperors.

30

And it is not to be wondred that hee should so much be given to shed blood, and devise torments for men, who used in his study privatly to practise all punishments upon Flies and Gnats.

13. Cocceius Nerva.



Anno Domini 99.

Fter Domitian, Cocceius Nerva being the 13 Emperour, and the first Italian by Nation, was judged the fittest man to succeed in the Empire:

Empire, who was nobly descended, and chosen in the yeere of Christ 99, be-

the Roman Emperors.

ing of age 66.

This man was so mercifull, benigne, and liberall, that all the world admired him. Hee recalled all the Christians from exile, and mitigated their troubles: He caused the children of the poore to be brought up, and educated at the publique charge: hee purchased many lands, and distributed them to the poore decayed Cittizens. And to bring these matters to effect, hee was constrained to sell his owne Plate of Goldand Silver, with the rest of his houshold-goods: And restecting upon his end, hee elected Traianus, a man very nobly descended, and of an ancient family, to succeede him. He dyed in the tenth Moneth, and ninth day of his Reigne, of a conceit hee tooke 2gainst a Senator called Regulus, to the great lamentation and forrow of the whole City, which had now lost a true Patron

14. Traianus.

the Roman Emperors.

In the yeere of Christ 100.

of Spanish blood, was the ho. An. Domino of Spanish blood, was the ho. An. Domino of Spanish blood, was the ho. An. Domino nour as well to his owne Nation, as also to the Emperors precedent. Instantly having taken possession dego-cernment upon him, hee began to recorme the corruption of the Lawes, dministring true Justice unto allike was wonderous good to the poore: He caused all the poore mens hildren both of the City and country

Patron of the poore, and was buried with all the Ceremonies of the ancient Romans in the Temple of the Goddesse Fortune.

The charitable disposition of this Casar to strangers and poore people, got him not unworthily the title of Panperum Patronus: Charity being then scarce knowne, and little practifed of the Heathen Governours.

14. Traianus.

of Italy to be brought and trained upin good Literature and Discipline. In peace and warre he was most judicious and just, but being seduced by the Divell, (although afterwards he became more temperate) hee persecuted the Christians, putting infinite numbers of them to death, and during his reigne was that third famous persecution of the Church. He subdued Dacia, Mesopotamia, and made Armenia tributary : he tooke in Soria, Babylonia, Italy, being arrived in Cilicia, fell dyed, whose ashes were brought continually otherwise imployed. Rome, and in an Une placed on the top of a Columne which the Romail Citizens erected to the memory of him, who so worthly and so long had manag'd the Empire : he reigned twenty one yeeres, fixe moncehs; and 15 dayes.

In this Emperous reigne the City of

Antioch by an Earth-quake was utterly ruinated. Div Cashus speaking much in his commendations, dashes them all with an extraordinary affection to Wine and Boyes; but others have cleared that aspersion, and doe largely praise this Casar tor his incomparable endowments of minde and habilities of body. And certainly fuch worthy atchievements had their originall from an excellent qualified spirit. But if wee feriously consider his weighty and dayand Chaldaa. In his returning backe to ly imployments, any will easily confesse, that hee could not spare time for dangerously sicke, and in Selencial Suchidle toyes, having all his spirite

the Roman Emperors.

and area out found

15. Adrianus.



An. Domini 121

221.

An. Dom. Dod Traianus being dead, drianus his Nephew h Roman; was chosen to succeed, who tollowed the steps of his Antecessor, and gave great content and joyfull expectation to the whole City. He visited in person the whole Empire, and all the warres hee undertooke, succeeded fortunate. He was not very severe the Christians: hee gave himscife

selfe exceedingly to the knowledge of all manney of Arts and Sciences: and any man what soever was expert in any knowledge, he called him to Rome. forbidding all that were not Profesfors. to seeme to professe any their Air or Science, unlesse they were Makers indeed, and well able fully to inferest 6thers in them. Falling into an incurable discase, her attempted oftentimes to kill himselfe, and offered rewards to any manthat would kill him; and many times hee follicited many with threatnings to murther him. Finally, the Physitians seeking to give him content, perswaded him to forbeare eating and drinking, and so he did, and dyed at Baie in upper Gall at the yeeres of leas venty two, and five moneths, and seaventeene dayes, in the two and twentieth yeere of his reigne, and was conveyed to Rame.

He continued the persecution against the Christians, and afterwards slacke-

ned

ned is by a nematic way! Hee builded Temples, and idedicated them to his ownshonour whe prophaned the holy places about Histrufalem, and being tyred with an incurable Dropfle, hot would faing have dyed, but could not Hee suffered for his estudion of Christi an blood: Laftly, hee dyed through voluntary famine. This being flinks tedious and irkelome dileale, I wrought such astrong in profiton in his concer, that death was rather to bed enjoyed than a life to diseased and misemble of Landilan and other Physicans for

All on Some one enthetroom inwer

16. Antoninus Pius. 312 Buch

Anno Domini 139.

Ntoninus succeeded Adrianus by way of adoption, in which An. Dominion is a light and 139. vertuously. There were not many warres in his time, because by his vigilancy hee made himselfe beloved and feared, keeping all Nations in due subjection. There came Enbassadors dayly to Rome from all parts of the world to obtaine graces and priviled-

ges for their countries, to whom hee gave audience very courteoufly, advi. fing them before they speake, saying, Demand that which is inft, and yee shall obtaine: And furthermore, he entertained them all in such fort, that they ell continued his most faithfull and obedient subjects. He was called the F4ther of the vertues, because hee was so just, courteous, liberall, and good, and above all, a lover of all good men: neither was there any one vice found in him. Being at his Villa or Countrey. house, being of the age of seaventy he dycd of a Feaver, having governed the Empire 23 yeeres. Whose death was lamented of all, the Empire being deprived of such a Governour, and Father truely pious. Hee was inurn'd in Rome towards the Easterne gate.

The name of Pius was given him, because when hee came to the Imperial Dignity, he pardoned all Delinquents, Non oportet ab his rebus princi-

DATUS

the Roman Emperors.

paths exordium ducere. In the fifteenth yeere of his Reigne hee by a speciall Edica restrained the persecution against the Christians.

17. Aurelius Verus. M. Aurelius.



Anno Domini 162.

Fter the death of Antoninus Pius, 162.

Aurelius Verus together with

Marcus Aurelius the Philosopher, both being adopted by Antoninus,
began

began their government. his vices might not publickly be notifi- Rians. ed to the City, very wisely, and to this mans satisfaction, sent him against the Parthians which were now in rebellion, whom he overcame with many other Countries.

Comming backe to Rome he brought. with him all forts of infamous, lewe, and vicious persons, with whom her bevooke himselse to his Mosque, whom ple now called Turkes, have

mitated for this stately sort of buil-Ferm was the fon of Elius Verisian ling, and within a little after dyed ri-Comitia Calvilla. This man betook ling in his warlicke Parthian Charrior, himselse to Soria, and was taxed to orefresh himselse by the pleasantnesse being extraordinarily addicted to all of the place. These were called Divi manner of lust: And returning to Rome, Fraires, beganne they were both ahe added to this vice many more, a dopted by Assessment to the Empire: sports, toyes, deceipts, and so ma But because was the elder bromy other villanies, that he shewed him ther, and more famous, he so carried selfe to the full in all his actions an imit himselse, as the had beene rather a tator and follower of Nero and Vitelli. Father than a Brother to his younger All which pallages his companion Brother Verus : under these a fifth per-Marcus Aurelius dissembling, because secution was raised against the Chri-

> deres of the rise a Roman by amazzon ez hasata era bo Roga White the land of the land of maid in the going of the second Britiship or win more block ask so Sufficiently and office and appropriate -: 18. Marcius នាំរបស់ ប្រហែល ម៉ែល្អខុង ដែលប្រការដែល ដែលបា

16. Marcus Aurelius.

131...illi

most



Anno Domini 162.

panion Verus, being adopted with him by Antoninus. This man was replenished with so great goodnesse and vertue, that descrivedly he was surnamed The Philosopher. In his time there were warres, date on Earthquakes, grievous floods dations, terrible dearths, and

nost fearefull plagues. The Church inferred great tribulations by his persetution. Hee was little fortunate in his wife; and although hee knew her to be dishonest, yet neverthelesse hee would not dismisse or divorce her, affirming her dowry to be the Empire, which dignity amongst men was esteemed an unvaluable portion: And therefore it could be no wifedome in him to goe about to lose it. This Emperor being in the warres of Germany, dyed of a gricvous sicknesse call'd by latter Physitians the Hemeroids, at Beudebone in Germany, having reigned 19 yeeres; whose death the whole Empire deplored, to which he had beene fogood a Mesanar, and most excellent Patron; and by the will of some of his Councellors, and as it is thought, by the approbatio of most of the Senate, had his body in great solemnity brought to Rome, and with althe. funerall Rites tryumphantly interr'd close by the Capitoll. 19. Commo

Compadus. ation. Harris Mis Course Siin difficient, y SOF CHARLES lerdows, . mewaller of the an

ans the H. wereigh, at its addition in An. Dem. Segommodus a Roman, wickedan vicious, succeeded his good Father Amelias: who because he was the fonne of to great a many was withour any difficulty, and with gien applause of all in generall proclaimed Emperor. Being in possession hee std dicted himfelfe to all wickednest und vice: Whereupon hee gave occasion w to conspire against him which

e discovering, hee made a fresh subcofexerciting his cruelties. He was: vonderous active of body, and admiable in throwing a Dart: Hee dyed nost milerably by the meanes of Mark is his concubine, who having found booke wherein were written the ames of those which were condemned o dye, and thee finding her selfe afor ad blue mongst the rest, poysoned him: and ster as hee was reaching or striving to romit, as it was appointed by her, he Anne Demi 182 Double augu was stabbed in divers places, dying at heage of thirty two yeeres, having reigned thirteene, leaving no notable nemory of himselfe to posterity.

Hee caused the Sacrifices peculiar to Hercules, to be offered unto himselfe, favouring the Christians, hee unwitingly exercised a persecution upon his bwne Gentiles. He led a life most exbrbitant and lewd, and to equalize Were every way, he intended to fire the City of Rame? But being hindered

his cruell intendments, was in his In periall City strangled, as is generally thought, by a Parthian slave, whom formerly he had redeemed from death He was buried in Rome with Torches by night close by Campus Martius.

20. Helvius Pertinax.



Anno Demini 194.

Ommodus being dead, Pertinan a Ligurian by Countrey, al hough he was meanly descen-

ded by paremage, yet hee alcended by his valour (which hee chiefly prosessed) to the state of the Imperials heighth. He was the sonne of a quonda Slave or Libertine, and studying in his youth, he was a Doctor in the Lawes: Afterward hee tooke such felicity and complacency in a military life, that he was noted to be of a more than ordinary wisedome, and infinite valour in all his actions: infomuch that by the conspirators against Commodus (now dead) hee was assumed to the Imperials Crowne. Hee so behaved himselfe, that envy (which is alwayes the fide-mate of vertue) repined; so that a while after some emulous persons distasting his good government, desirous of novelties, with many wounds deprived him of life, to an universall griefe, being of the age of 66, who reigned onely 7 moneths, & 27 dayes, with so great benevolence to all, hat the Senate determined to annumber him to their Deities, and for his honour

honour to succeeding ages, with all funerall pompe was buried in the Fane of the Goddesse Ceres, lying close to to the now impregnable Castle of Saint Angele.

21. Didius Iulianus.



Anno Domini 194.

Vlianus of the Dukedome of the Roman Empire was as were fold according to the will and af office of the Souldiers, had a great do fire

reto concurre or compound with the onne-in-law of the late detealed Bank eror, making him beleeve, (that hich indeede afterwards came to use) that the Souldiers would not we chosen Pertinux his sonne-in-law, acheemight not have power to reenge the death of his Father-in-law? nd for this eaufethey choic Didius Inc enus, who being confirmed against e will, and in despite of the Senate, and of the people also, he reigned not ng, because Septimins Severus (2 an of great valour and power) being Germany Generall of the Legions, thought himselfe upon this occasion w hee might make himselse Lord of e Empire; and comming within the hole Army to Reme, was by the Sete acknowledged Emperor: Who Millaine by birth, feeing that bing to the Palace of Iulianus, (where was in great forrow and griefe) caud him to be murthered, hee having ld the Scepter anely two Moneths, and five dayes, at the age of fifty fir yeares, in whose Reigne not man actions of worth are recorded, it he ing short and troublesome: Heem buried in Rome, (not with any gree pompe, because of his Adversaring power and malice towards his confidenates), as is supposed, in an obsemplace on the west side of the City.

bomudale

(6)

Dayson.

are to a secretar

22. Caius Pescennius.



Anno Dom. 104.

This Emperour is not nominated by ome, because he was suddainly staine.

rerus was created Emperour, An. Dom, Pescennius of the Province of huscany, being in Soria, was by his soliers saluted likewise Emperor: And whilst both were elected, each put imselfe in the best security and pover that hee could to sustained.

22. Can

54 ..

obtained Dignity. Pescenneus passed to Constantinople with his Army, and tooke in many Townes and Countries adjacent thereabouts, the better to enable himselfe against Severus, who came against him with great forces and power. The Armies both meeting and giving each other battaile, Pescennius was routed and enforced to flie; and flying disguised came to Antioch, but being at length discovered, his head was taken off, and put upon a pole, and carryed about by his encmies. His sonnes together with their mother were banished, and a sew dayes after flaine. This Pescennius was a brave souldier, and excellent, a fingular Tribune, a valiant Captaine famous Consul, but an unfortunal Emperor. Hee reigned but the space of one Moneth, and left this life a Antioch, being indeed cut off by the bands of his perfecuting enemies, and y conveyed towards Rome by his

fonnes,

fonnes, but they also were slaine by his foes, and his corpse lest unburied.

23. Clodius Albinus



Anno Domini 195.

This Emperor likewise is not nominated in some Writers, because he neverreally had possession.

Lodius Albinas a Roman, a man An. De well experienced in warre, and 195. valiant, for his prowesse deser-

56

24. Septimius Severus.

the Roman Emperors.



An. Domini 195.

Everus the sonne of a noble and powerfull Roman, very conver. An. Dom. fant both in the Greeke and La-

tine tongues, was created Emperor, with the good liking, and general applause of all men: In the government whereof, over and above the many and great satisfactions which hee generally gave, was this, that hee was peculiarly open to grant audience to any, and shewed much clemency nesse

ved by Commodus to be graced with the name of a Casar: which title he refusing, was by Severus created the Primus Con. sul, and not long after was made fellow. partner in the Empire. But in after time repenting himselse (perhaps) of histog large liberality and bounty, he fought by deceipts & treacheries, and by most cunning, fraudulent, and subtile strata. gems to make sure of his partner severus: but being notable to bring his fetches about, and compasse his unworthy designes, he discovered himselfe to be his enemy, and with a great army advances against him: And being now come to handigripes of hattaile, after many renewed combats and fights the forces and ar ny of Albinus were worsted much, and routed, and him else tag ken prisoner. He was presently brought to Severus, who caused him to be beheaded, and his head carried all about an a pole, with great contempt he, and his body throwne 29 24. Septi-

nesse towards them. He had aness ciall care that the Citty should be stored with corne and graine of all for and all necessaries: And being ma times assaulted with powerfull Armi and enemies, hee neverthelesse wi great valour and courage made brav and honorable resistance, remaining alwayes victorious. Hee had an intel to nobilitate the City, and be pleasing to all, although in his time the fi persecution of the Church began. H dyed in the Castle of Tarke, whilst he was in his warres of England, having governed the Empire to the great con tent of the world for the space of eigh teene yeeres.

He had not the name of Severus with out a cause; for her severely commanded 40, or thereabout of the Nobility to be cut off, and many more vulgate because they said in way of jest, reconstruction. He dyed at Torke (as some first through griese of his some Caracal-

carneallas wickednesse, than of any or their malady; and had a Monument Emperiall created to him at Ments in Garmany.

25. Bassianus Caracalla.



Anno Domini 212.

Severus and Martia, and by 212.
the reason he was well beloved
in his youth for his vertues, hee was
estimated to the Empire. Afterthe
death

death of his Father, changing his me ture, he became so cruell, that like and therwicked Nero he flew his owne broad ther Geta most miserably and cruelly excufing himselfe to the souldiers, that if he had not providently flaine him, Ge. sa would have done the like to him. Not content with this, hee put to death agreat number of the most repute and greatnesse in Rome, being all friends of his dead brother Geta. In fine finding himselseto be in disesteeme, yea,odious and hatefull to all, he left the City, pretending to visite the Empire: in which voyage he did so many base, vile and brutish acts, that he was deprived of his odious life by the meanes of Macrisus, having reigned 6 yeeres, in which space all his actions were such, that hee seemed rather a Stage-player than Emperor. Die writeth, that when my ny Presages fore-told this Emperer of ar hand, he betook himselfeto nd Invocation of devils, there

by to avoyd it: and it is to be much admired, that a man so affected towards all manner of extreames in wickednesse, tempered himselfe from slaughter of the Christians.

26. Septimins Geta.



Anno Domini 213.

borne at Milan: This man because he was learned, a lover of
good and vertuens men, of a mild disposition,

tion, affable, and courteous to all, we after the death of his father, by the An my called Prince of the Empire: which Dignity hee managed with fogressa wiledome and satisfaction of the people, that he was by them reputed as a God. Caracalla his brother, envying this his brothers univerfall honour and respect, he being a bloody and most wicked man, not enduring him to be in his company and presence, resolved fecretly to poylon him, and having ufed divers wayes and meanes, but being not able covertly to effectit, hee flew with his owne hands the innocent young man whilst he was with Iulia his Mother, and Mother-in-law to Caracalla, to the great discontent of the whole Empire. Being younger brotherto Caracalla, was but as a Co-emperor, but Crownes hardly admir the compartition even of a brother : And this Geta thought to have undertaken Me, but by his brother was depris

prived of his life, and was interr'd Pruna, as Levinus Hulsens records.

27. Opilius Macrinas.



Anne Demini 218.

Pilius Macrinus an African An. Domi Negro, having munhered Cara-218. calla, was chosen Emperor by he Souldiers, alchough hee was by irth ignoble: Having taken the gornment upon him, he made preparation

butchery.

ration to goe against Artabanus Kin of Persia, who to right himselfe forth wrongs done him by Caracalla, can towards Rome, but in the way under standing of the death of his enemy, h came into a League with the Roman This Macrinus was so cruell, fierce and vicious, that he was called of man Of the *Macellinus, his house being a Butchen word Ma- of men by him murthered upon now ceuu a sha- casion at all. At last Heliogabalus by the industry of a crafty old Beldam wa made Emperor : Macrinus being non put to it to defend his Crowne and Em pire, was forced to try it out by Arma but being in flight, and thirting for him selfe was murthered by the Souldies together with his sonne Diadument whom he had chosen companion him in the government, having reign wasimerred at St. Denis in Gaule.

28. Diadumenas.



An. Domini 218.

Assianus being slaine by the An. Domi-Army, Diadumenus an Affrican 218.

Succeeds in the Empire, togeher with his father, who was defirous hat this his sonne sould take upon him onely one yeere, and two moneths, me he name of Antoninus, the better to seure him from the Souldiers, and had pany friends of the Kindred of An-28. Distribus Pius who were in great numer, and potent in the Citty of

igologia sobj**eta**noj

Rome: but his dignity continued not long, because in the warres against Heliogabalus, having governed and com. manded his Arme discreetly, and to his best advantage, and fought with fingular testimonies of undanted courage and valour, neverthelesse dyed in the place, together with his father, tothe great lamentation of all; because the people highly honoured him, in expectation of a great fature to them, conformable to the greatnesse of spirit, which they knew and admired in him, grieving the more the losse of him, be cause the brevity, of his reigne permit hind him to posterity, having ned one onely yeare together with Father. He was buried in Pannovia, as others fay, in a place where is now Monastery erected in Austria.

motos. Iteliogubalus, amora en

Anne Domini 219.

being flaine, Heliogabatus of 219:
Reman discent, immediately
layes hold on the Empire. Hee was
borne in Phenitia of a Concubine of
Capatalla's, and being a youth he was
made Priest of the Sunne, and called
Heliogabatus, which in that Language
fignifies Priest: In which dignity growing on in yeeres, he bettered himselfe

68

much in wisedome, fortitude, and obeing created Emperour, by a great Aight hee entered into a league with the Parthians : but after hee fell into a life so libidinous, that hee had to doe with his owne Mother. Hee ravish Vestall Virgins, and in his Palacehe kept Wenches and Whores, and men of wicked, lewd, and debauched life, upon whom hee conferred the offices of principall note and honour in the Court, with greatest graces and entertainments possibly ke could. Finally, a great tumult 2 mongst the people being raised against him, he was together with his impious Mother, having enjoyed the Empire foure yeeres, slaine at Ratisbon in Germany, and buried at Howtingil; and how farre this Emperour ceeded all his Predecessors in villa EDie and Herodian makes mentilarge, and Capitelinus affirmes

he filled the whole Empire with luxuther vertues and qualities: infomucha ries, turpitude, riotting, pride, and cruelty.

the Roman Emperors.

30. Alexander Severus.



Anne Domini 223.

Lexander Severus a Roman, Was An. Dom, bornein Seria, and was adop- 223. ted by Heliogabalus : he tooke upon him the possession of the Empire Anne Demini 223. In his succession

the Reman Common-wealth began in take breath, by the stafonthae this lexander was very benigne, affable courteous, mercifull, and a lover of wife and good men, and also of the learned men, and men of quality, by whose hands hee would have publique matters rightly carryed and admini. stred. In his Warres he was most fortunate, beginning them alwayes with good advice and differetion. He tryumphed solemnely for his Easterne Conquests, to the great content and satisfaction of the Roman people. He tolerated the Christians to live peaceably, and without molestations, following the words of the Cospell; Doe not that to another, which show wouldest not and ther should doe unto thee. Finally, at the indigation of Alexaniminachus was flaine by the Abreau foundiers the vital piaches but and tolicular mich figure mentilimelaws officer ode Lan wof the Christian mame I upon

the Roman Ensperors.

his birth-day, at 29 yeeres of his age, having governed the Empire thirteene yeeres, fixe moneths, and seaven dayes, and his Mother lyes buried at Ratisbone.

Mammaa was a wel-disposed Lady, notwithstanding her great care of his instruction and education, yet when he came to the Empire, some of his Tutors (famous men) he put to death, and some he exiled: Shee favoured o. rigen much, and often sent for him to her at Antioch, that shee might heare from him the Exposition of the Scriptures.

31 Maxi-

31. Maximinus.



Anno Dem. 237.

An. Dom.

Aximinus a Thracian by blood blood borne, neverthelesse for his agility and nimblenesse he was greatly beloved of many Emperors, and therefore was made Tribune, and Captaine of the fourth Legion of Alexanders Army, of which hee was held in such captaine and repute, that he was multitude of Souldiers created Emperor

Emperor anno Demini 237. But after this election hee grew so wicked, that hee unjustly put all the friends of lexander to the fword. After that hee flew upon the Christians, and invented new and unknowne tortures for them. The fixt persecution of the Church of CHRIST began in his Reigne: briefly, hee was so horrible, that whilst he was in the Warres of Germamy, the whole Empire rebelled against him. Last of all, flying with all violence towards the City of Rome, hee was cruelly slaine by the Roman souldiers, together with his sonne, whose heads were carryed to Rome, with

the Roman Emperors.

In his thought hee was perswaded, that he could not continue in the Empire but by cruelty: Hee was first a Shepheard, and came to the Empire by force of Armes, and the love of his Officers which then swayed

incredible joy of all men, hee having

Appendix,

formely, that none could prevailed gainst chem: The Senatowas so much in awe and feare of him, that the their wives, and children privatly, and sometime publickly offered Sacrif. ces to their Idols, that they might never see his returne to their Cary, whenfoever hee was drawne out up on any affaires: This Emperors bo dy was inhum'd at Fulda in Genna my, renowned for the famous notical the Abby, with the Bishopricke longing to it.

32. Juliu

3.71. Inling Verus Maximus.

the Roman Emperors.



Y hereditary right Iulius Perus Maximus succeeds his Father Maximum in the Empire, and was by nature of fo great beauty of perfon, that very many faire Ladies loved him in extreame manner, and coveted his company, that they might have children like him beautifulf: to whose suites he as easily and facily codescending, and enabled by youth,giving himselfe wholly to vanity, began to oversway better thoughts (perhaps) with

with those of brave clothes to set him. selfe forth, supposing by that way an impossibility of resistance to be made him by any Woman whatfoever, were she never so beauteous. Hee was most temperate in his drinke, but for his belly he was an extraordinary treacher-man, infomuch that he thought himselfe able to convey any Parasite whatsoever into his belly at a meale. Lastly, reposing himselfe with his Father, was with him slaine by his owne souldiers at 18 yeeres of age, the sould diers saying, that it was not fit fprigge should be left of such a tree. as other Authors write, he dyed of a Dropsie, and had funerall rites of feet pulture performed to him at Quendel bourgh, not farre from Fulda, the place of his fathers sepulture.

33. Gordianu

33. Gerdianus.



The History makes no mention of the yeere of his reigne, wherefore I affige it

by the reason hee was very vertuous and temperate in his actions, with great reputation goodnesse and Justice hee administred all those honourable offices and degrees which the Senate conferred uppon him. This man being Vice-consulin

Affricke, was much against his wi created Emperor: Which Election be 1234. Marcus Cledius Puppierrus. ing heard of all over the World, was accepted by the Oiry, and in particular lar accepted, reverenced, obeyed, and honoured as Emperorall Isuly over, to gether with Gordinn, a sonne of hisve ry young. Who upon this their election, made warre upon other new Em perors, in which with an infinite mortality on all sides Gordianus the yourger was overthrowne, and slaine, which the Ember understanding . Abba himlehatochegreat griefe of all M reigne was but of little continuance, remarkeable enough, the time and date of it not exceeding 40 dayes? also deputted at Quendelbourgh had his obsequies celebrated at mg debourgh, which of late was maffacted, and almost subverted by the Impelia lifts Army under Pappenheim.



Anno Domini 289.

Lodius Puppienus was ignobly An. Domi borne, yet of a Loman extracti- 289. on, and noble in his actions, and a Souldier of high efteeme and valour, so that he acquired many governments, wherein he carryed himselfe with more than ordinary prudence, Justice, and dexterity. And Maximinus being proclaimed an enemy of the Countrey, Clodius was elected Emperor by the Senate,

80

Senate, together with Balbinus, upo this agreement and condition, that sal binss should attend to the government in the Citty, and Clodius abroad with his Army should stand for the service the Commongood of the Countrey He fought against Maximinus, perfor ming singular and admirable service and remaining victorious he came back to Rome, governing together with Balbinus rightly and justly. Finally, each of them intending to goe, the one for the Easterne parts against the Persiani, and the other against the Germans, they were both taken by the Presorian for diers out of their owne Palace, and chi ryed through the City, and in the wiff unjustly slaine; and had buriall close to the Quirine Mountin Rome.

Goli, 35. Celius Balbinus. Mount

Anno Domini 239. Elius Balbinus was of an an- An. Dom. cient family and Nobility, 239. Emperor by the Roman Senate, as man of singular parts and goodesse. Hee shewed great liberality, ustice, and clemency towards all nen: be studied alwayes to preserve nd continue the peace of the Comnon-wealth, and to the incredible latis.

35 Clodin

satisfaction of all men, hee kept the people in quietnesse, while cleding Puppienus fought with Maximinus, in which interim, had not the pradence of Celius prevented it, there had beene a wonderfull mutiny and tumult in the City of Rome, Maximi. nus having therein fuch powerfull friends. And Puppienus after that battaile returning to Rome, they both together (as is mentioned before) governed with an universall satis. faction; but impious fortune envi ous at their quiet, so brought about that they both were flaine Pretoriums, as the life of Clours Rifieth, which is as much concern this, as this him promiseuously.

36. Marons Anthonius Gordinaus

Anno Domini 2401

Free the death of the two An. Dom; fore-mengood Emperours, An. 2 Gordianus 2 Roman by paratage, was elected by the Preteans, and the Senate perceiving rey could not remedy these passa-es, approved this election neverrelesse with great applause; because e was well beloved of all in gene-Il. He had to wife the daughter of agreat

a great learned man, whose advice

concerning the Empire was held in

great estimation. Hee recovered

Thracia from the Gothes; he fought

against that powerfull Sapores King of Persia, and came off with great honour victorious: Hee recovered

Antioch, and passing further, h

tooke in the great Citties of Cantand Neste, in which voyage the Grand Counceller his Father-in

law dyed: in whose place he chose Philippus, who became so prove

and insolerat for the degree and ho

nour he received, that utterly contemning Gordianus, esteeming

now no more Emperor, caused

to be flaine at 20 yeeres of his at

and of his Empire the fourth: her

ceived his death at Nola, and

84

37. Cains Valens Hostilianns.



This Emperor although here is unknowne to some Historians, yet thus much notice is found of him.

cause the Historiographers make little or no mention, it is thought that his Parents were unknowne, and consequently, little or nothing can be said of him: And yet it is true that so ne affirme, that after the death of Gordianus, there

buriall at Bambergh.

was a certaine Marcus chosen by the Senate, of whom there is not an essentiall relation found out, bu onely this, that hee dyed suddain ly, and that in his place this Hofilianus was created by the Senate and that by a suddaine pride, elau on, and conceit of joy falling sicke, dyed suddainly: although some say, the above said Marcus yet living, he was allotted him as fellow Enperor, or partner and collegue in the command, and that Hostilianus was saluted by the Title of Augustus, But it is credible, that both of them dying suddainly as it is supposed, left no great note behind them.

38, Marcus Iulius Philippus.



Anno Domini 246.

borne, a man of a coorfefounthread by descent, but
in Armes of a finer worth and hue,
was by Gardianus made Captaine
General against the Persians: And
by little Gardianus became disesteemed of the souldiers by this mans
meanes, commanding them to kill
him, and proclaime Philippus Emperor:

88

peror: And making peace(although ther her jawes were broken, and much oisliked) with the Persian, marched towards Rome, where her made his son Philippus a Collegue in the Empire. Hee instituted those playes called Saculares, in the memory of the first toundation of the City. At that time making Decim Generall against the Goths, the souldiers called their Generall Em. peror; against whom Philippus marched with a powerfull Army; but being hated of all by reason of his too imperious command and government, he was by them wounded at Verona, but dyed at Wirell Anno Domini 250, and was buried at Spiers a famous Imperiall City in Aquitaine. This Emperor was a Christian, and the first that received Baptisme: he reigned 5 yeeres.

In his time the famous Cyprian fourished, and was made Bishop prehage. Apollonia the Virgin, after

eeth pulled and knocked our (5) by Fosephu. he command of this Emperor, who Spondanus: lid behold the action) would rather oluntarily cast her selfe into the ire prepared for her, then speake plasphemy: and after some other ruelties committed by this Empeor, was converted and baptized a Christian.

39. Marcus Iulius Philippus.



Anno Domini 246.

An. Dom. 246.

of Philippus and Severa, we made Cafar and Collegued the Empire by his Father at seaved yeeres of his age: at which time he became a Christian, being baptized by his Fathers appointment, together with a great number of his new and dearest friends and servants holy and salutiferous action be

ing performed by the chiefe Commanders of the Roman Empire, was an occasion that many earne to the knowledge of the truth, and fixed their eyes upon the true light of Iesus Christ our Redeemer. This Emperor was by nature so melancholy, that no man living could make him once laugh, although many did their best indeavours by slights and inventions. This youth having reigned 7 yeers, and being at the age of 14, at the report of his fathers death all over the City, by the Preterian fouldiers was fuddainly and cruelly slaine: but by his speciall friends, and those that favoured him for his Christianity, his corpse was conducted to spiers, and there inurn'd, not farre off from his Father.

the Roman Emperors.

40 Desius

movifedge of a min , and fixed -51 10 at at 50 kg their evesulaci for Chiril Con Enimal An. Domini 250.

o. 2000 Fter the death of the Phi ceeds without any resstance or difficulty, but was wire wece elected by the whole Separa and was called Imperator Augustus, because he was a man endued with great vertue and valour, very wik and prudent, and well experienced in most offices and Magistracies discharged by him with singular dexterity and wisedonse. Briefly, he was of a goodnesse, that he might worthily have beene enrolled sal mongstithe good Princes had not the Chuich Suffered so great cribulat tions and afflictions under him being an Infidel and non-dredent, which wasthe seaventh perfecution which the Church of Godiendured. Hee was victorious against the Gother, and joyning a fresh battaile with them, by the treason of Trebenianus Gallus his Captaine Generall be: was overthrowne. And at the report of the death of his sonne Decius, putting spurres to his horse, and giving him the reines, wilfully precipitated, and cast himselfe into a deepe pit without hope of safety, and to the losse of his life, at the so yeere of his age, and of his Empire the second, and anne Domini 252, and buried at spiers. In the heate of

the Roman Emperors.

Decine Decine

cichhis:

his perfecution hee commanded certaint young man, a Christian to be bound, and lye uppen his backe, and an harlot to be feature him, to provoke him to lust, which hee perceiving, and feating to be overcome with pleasure, his off his tongue, and spit it in her sace softeo was killing him; so that the greatnesse of that paine overcome the fence of that

and jestices then by the nine collastic

The fine less goodnes of valour An, Dem.

The than his Father was this De
The cime even in his youth: wherfore he was cholen as partner in the

Empire, and by the Senate confirmed Cafar, and successor to Decime
his father, with whom (as a brave
fouldier) hee went to the warres of
the Gothes, which was so bloody
and terrible, that the greater part

Anno Dem. 250.

of the Roman Army was flaine, and put to flight, and Decies the your was mortally wounded by an arrow through his very heart, where inthe fight of his Father, he suddainly fell downe dead from his horse, moving not onely his owne fouldiers, but even his enemies to compassion, having reigned two yeares, together with his father Decrus. The which news being understood by the Senate, much afflicted them, not so much for the slaughter and losse of fo many valiant and noble Roman, as for the unfortunate, end of both the Emperors his reigne being abfollice, but with his fathers barson, the Senate and City foll in onely Angood Tree, put 3118 1 empire a U.S. Shiri Histord with whom (as a brave endiert begwenerothewares of report of own things in the same that remains only made coldinar base

43. Teconisms Galles.

Anno Deneini 252

fletchter of the Roman Atfletchter of the Roman Atmy in the battaile with the
Goths, Trebunianus being by birth
2 Gaule, borne at Delean, by the furviving fouldiers was elected Empefor: which when it was understood,
the Senate also confirmed the election; and the title angulus was giantell unito him. Seeing himselfe now

in this greatnesse', being very delirous to goe to Rome, to the great de-triment and impairing of the imperiall dignity and Crowne, heeconcluded a peace with the Goths, ma. king the Empire tributary and penfionary to them, and as it were in their subjection: For not long after, the Gothes broke the peace, and greivously troubled Asia, and a part of Italy. In these so great calamities Emilianus Captaine Generall under Gallus, obtained one sole victory against the Gothes, for which hee became so insolent and proud, that he laboured by all means to winne the good-will of the lowers, infomuch that he was by them elected & sworne Emperor. Which Gallus understanding departed in m the City of Rome, together with his sonne whom he had already published and declared to be his companion in the Empire: and commiss

to try it out with Emilianus, hee with his sonne were slaine in the second yeere of his government at Verena, and was buried in Saxony.

The perfecution now flackned for atime, so that the exiled returned each to his home: in these times a Plague taking its beginning first in Egypt, was so vehement, that it infected generally the whole world, and lasted for the space of 10 years.

H 2 43 Volusia.

to try in our with Emiliance, Inco 43. Pologramus and thin tond peere of the seer are mes, and were encoding some The perfect is sow A - . atime, forthe same deditionis itori Plague cabing 4 Royal will out leated mean in the and lasted for the space of a great and

Anno Domini 252.

An. Dom. 252.

Aius Vibius Volusianus was by his Father Trebonies Gallus made companion in the Empire, and in an excellent warrelike order marched against the Goshes to defend his Fathers dignity now disturbed by Emilians, who for a notable victory against the Gothes, was by the fouldierse lested Emperor in the time of 64

lus and Volusianus. Whereupon the Armies book meeting, and both endeavouring to gaine the best advantage of ground to facilitate and secure the victory; In the first assault and brunt being fortal en of his fouldiers, was together with his Father miserably salmost Bambergh in Germany, but was conveyed to the City of Larychium, ad is above related, in the life of Trebenianus. Wherfore wee cannot write any more of him to the latisfaction of the Reader which is a true lover of History, but give him this onely souch in this succinc manner and brovity seeks ning the lives of them; both Phile and fonce of the continue Marie tore of arranderor or percentified but alth Utumimos - Adheria balism generalistic in ofwarer, bring individue de la cité Canadian, of Holds and the course stands MANY ARE

An. Dom.

256.

Wind relained Where

44. Emilianus. 6 1100 A import longs in the life of the comment of the control bon fore weeksames witterays w Anno Domini 12 54; Canid der which is a true bower of this Chickwo precedent English Wers wemilians fucces by bish an Aprican; bonk in Mauritania of an obscurp and ale together unknowne parentage, bu raised himselfe by continuals dill gence in the services of warre; being

a Captaine Generall of the confines; of samaria, where he became in for great esteeme with the Souldiers, that by them hee was to the incredible joy of all faluted Emperor, and accepted to be so by the States of the City. Against whom a Generall of the Army at that time upon the Alpes, Valerianus a noble man, and in great repute and power, not willing to consent that this Amilianu should enjoy so great a dignity, openly explained and declared himselfe, unto whom even the souldiers of Amilianus adhering, being moved with the great estimation they had of Valerianus, confirmed the election, and with common consent slew Amilianus in Spilotte his age of 40 yeeres, after the third moneth of his reigne.

But concerning the place of his death, others write that it was in a City in Atmenia the lesse, and that

or Horse, and by Decius was made

growne in some yeeres, he serves

in divers degrees in the Cavallets.

2 Captain

this Emperors funerall was kept Tyre in Grocev. gest effective with the Sufficient many each near we contain Line 19 145 paleriands lo voi oldib accepted to be to by the State the Ci . Again -brails a mode and in great willing roccess openly explain ergon dimilians . horing. in January Sycha Anno Domini 255 tell von Alerianusthe fon of Valents mily among the Romani and tamed to the Imperial leate by an valourand gracious behaviour, 350 shove-faid, and confirmed Empered to the terms of the ter

Gity: with as great an applicated as rods verany is He had two somes, who eldeft of them called Galienne, whose was by the whole City called City (arandfuctoffor in the Empire) the chood, Palerianns by name; was by his father likewife named and made was to one ed a checkell : Santa of asw The father was a great friend of the Christians; but authe persuali on of a Magician he afed them with great crucky, and his was the ninthi perfoculidation of the Churchi Brown which since it came to passe, that gow ing with a great Army against san point King of the Perfiance Pulersau mo vastakon pinoner, and amongo other disgracefull contempes discussed to him by Sapores, this was a chiefe, that when he was to take horse, he made the Emperor lye downe upon the ground, for the Kingto set his footeupon his necke. Afterwards his eyes were boared out, and dyed thereof:

An. Dom. 255. thereof akhough fome Writers and of opinion, chat he was flead aliver and lived in that mifery and feetle endo sbaven yestes. The World yellow Paleriagns was held by fome lear) ned men to be that Antichrift which is spoken of in the Apocalips, when was so wicked and cruell: Saint sain reace suffered under him, Gyptian likewife. This Emperor dyed in Rersie, and because he fellinto the hands of his enemies, as is to beg thought, not but by divine Justice has wanted not onely Imperialisepulw ture, but also his corpse was huggi upon poles in the view of all be owne fouldiers, and left rather en keorne than pisty. A describe aship Thin by Sapore disavisa distinction madeche Empere de me for this new Attention weyes were board on a californal thereof:

ther being a constant Galienus. -Dicon Dan Demini 256, Min vai

Alienas Auceeces his Father Pulerianns, who by the SEI 256. nate was made On far Land by this Pather Lauguette, THEE Was yer a youth when het tooke upon him to governe, yet hee carryed Himselfe very respectively; giving singular good examples of behavil? our and perfection of life and convotacion, But afterwards, his Fas ther -MICONGE

ther being taken prisoner by King of the Persians, hee did no onely not endeavour to redeeme him, but (as it were altogether forgetting him) gave himselfe to alife no leffe careleffe than diffonest, and in all things contrary to his first beginnings, fruitlessely spending his time in banquets, baths, wantonnesse, lust, shewes, and Pageants; sometimes bloody and cruell, and sometimes ridiculous and plealant, By whose life the Republique was not a little debilitated and weekeo ped, and the Empire was divisi into thirty Tyrannics, nother flaughter of the Roman Cittle And in the end going against Ames les Prince of Sclavonia, bec. was flaine in the battaile, having govern and eight yeares absolute, and fem YEA with his Fathers boos pluggil Claudius being assured of Galia seq his lazinesse, beganto assessely ther goveragovernment, whereby hee might levenge him felfe of the ty ramies of Some : which Galienus perceivings fought him (but in vaine) by donal tions to delift. Of

the Roman Emperors.

47. Salenin ne Palerianas.

sectors become lovia. But 5

normach; its f

or lythis,

or no mention made in Hi- 261. story, and therefore it may be called none at all; because hee

was murdered being a of ten yeers of age by the French : not lo much for his owne particular cause, (asi is likely in respect of his child hood notapt to make him odious) but for his fathers, by whom hee was fut. feeted in the place of his elder brother Carnelius Valerianus, who likewise dyed in his minority. Hee was the sonne of Licinius Galienus and Salonia, from whom many would have him take his name: and others Arongly affirme, not without good reason, because he was borne in salonia. But be it as it will, it imports not much; it sufficeth that nothing written of him worth the while, but onely this, that by his example the miseries of those times may be refleded on, being it was held the greatest infelicity and misery to be an Emperor.

Anno Domini 261.

Roman, a man really just, An. Down and adorned with excellent quality and vertue, of an irreprehensible behaviour and carriage: wherefore hee was by Galienus so highly esteemed, that he gave him the charge of his sonne, and by the meanes of his valour and counsell in Warre, hee overthrew all the Tyrants

Philips

rants of the Roman Empire to his glory, and semout of the whole U. niverse. After the death of the aforsaid Galienus, he was by the French and the whole Army elected Emperor: In which government his workes and actions were so admirable, that with goodnesse and dexterity he gave compleat satisfaction to all. Lastly, when hee though himselse most secure in his government, hee was by the French mutdered, together with his fonne. By whose death those which are too confiding to the goods of Forms may make usefull consideration cause in the ten yeeres wherein reigned Emperor, he well experies ted the many mutabilities thereof

changes Flaving Clanding St. 10 Corbs, who Ty veeres -ond being Seteroppin, CLAM ROLL edizadise.

the Roman Emperors.

Magn. 6-

Palice for

He 49 Emperor was Chudi- An, Dom. and the record of that name owho was created Emperour in the yeere of the 262 Olympiade, who reigned dnely one yeere and o Moneths, being crowned to the great Joy and content of the whole Senare of Rome: And so soone as he was confirmed in the Imperiall dignity; with just Çaulê

cause, and upon week good grounds he made warre upon the Goshs, who had now for the space of 15 years wasted, robbed, pillaged, and sackedailthe Countrey of Sclavonia, and that of Macedon 4 by their wan and inhumane cruelaies and having gloriously overcome them, for so remarkeable and famous an act hee deserved to weare a Crowne of maffive Gold even in his Palace for his greater Majesty and Magnis. cence. After that falling licke, he dyed fuddainly at Smyrns in Spins line his brother supplying his plan aman no way inferiour to him valour, wisedome, and goodness

It was not without the Division providence, that Claudius should finde the Empire so beset with en mies, that he might not put in praise ticothole cruekies which her interded against the Christians, when he hated above all.

50 Duin

नामित्रकारकारम् । व त्रापत का पृत 11301 Balatiliasi 11 1151 diers) Lin vior Karan that the Acting fold in or way like might preferre thing the percession and not the line garage voluntaries the fire

E laid that Quintilies was 271. the brother of Claudius not onely in blood, but in his pehaviour, valour, and goodnesse, and therefore upon the death of his prother, by the Senate he was decreedly called Cusar Augustus to his infinite praise and perpetuall menory. But because Aurelianus was thesime time created Emperour

by the Army, and perceiving him. and power of so valiant a Comman veines in Aquileya, and directions infinite gricle of those who lected him? and had his Rices performed in a giorious in the land had his respectively. enel in according to the cillions The Romans and was inting delame thus come d Europenour

gan cool year grice wat his thoo area selfe to bec, in great inequality of the grant of god of the self of the strength of the self of the s mer epon hane, becarede a religion der, (called to that dignity and de les and the and the design to gree with the generall content of the state of the many most potent souldiers) felling the state of the state to so deepe a melancholy and ill more and il conceit, that hee covering solitude meanes or way hee might prefere himselfe Emperor, and not finding the later the selection of the selection any, he voluntarily, after the feven . Domini 12/71 de la coiq teenth of Kis Empire, opened to month yell yeller it reconstruction

Prelianus was borne in Dan An. Dom.

Fia, and succeeds the there in 271.

pire after the death of Glash hu. Being niyoung thind phac was roughe to same; where he became blearned what had bee not beene tained with blood and citielty. bollsups such anotherdop son bed wedly called affer dop is to oi Frollesspare, sin 1d Abades of the Product and able membry: because her was

not onely in learning very knowled but also in Armes mon expert valiant; so that taking the govern mentupon him, he made warren on the Gath, and overthrew the horse and foote. Her overcame 164, and tooke the Queene Zam big. Hee conquered the Catelana and recovered France; and rem ning to Rome hee popupoully tryun phed. After that hee repaired the City-walls, adorned it with Ten ples and Altars, and brautified with edifices. Finally, by ill com cell hee persecuted the Christian with most signrous execution. ding out Edists and Proclamatic to that effect all over the world, wi an expresse order to apprehand put shem to death, Liastly, hem Haire Addainly in the way become Conflationopte and Herzalian conbu This Emperor would not admin my Co-parence of the Dignity

Hereules was his Co-emperor, as it appeares in an old insculption: Hereules was his Co-emperor, as it appeares in an old insculption: Hereuli Aug. Conferti D. N. Aureliani Inquitti Aug. Respub. Pis, &c.

52. Tacitus,



Anno Domini 276.

MARIE HE Filty (econd Emperous

An. 2

Of the Romans was Tasitus, 276.

and borne in Poland, who

after the Death of Anrelianus,

tooke upon him the Helme of

govern-

vernment, and ruled onely in Moneths. Hee was a fingular mai replenished with eminent sincerity and had as much as could be with or desired to be in man, and principally in all Heroicall acts that ought to be in all good Princes that go. verne their subjects peaceably, and in a way of gaining a love without flattery, and a feare without malice: He being knowne to be thus, was by the common acclaiming confent both of the Senate and people chofento this dignity. So soone as hee was elected Emperor, reflecting up on the deserts of his Antecessor Anrelianus, he ere Aed him a Statue of Gold, and placed it among their gods, causing all those to be flaine that were any wayes accessary to the death of Aurelianus. The nate by the election of thought all things reftored, and to Be rectified by the exemplar public

ment of his Predecessors: he caused all persecution to cease. Hee was murthered by the treason of his Souldiers, although some affirme that he died of a Feaver, at the yeares of 66. He reigned 6 moneths.

It is found in Flavius Vopiscus, and other Authors, that in Termitheir Countrey, which was a Territory of the Remans, famous for Nobility and Gentry, there were Tombes erected to him and his brother Misrianus, and Monuments by the Greekes 'called Canetaphia', and by the Latines, Honoraria Sepulchra whole Monuments were with the gate of Terni 5, which is go called Spoletina, it having (before the name of the gate of the three Monuments, neare the suburbane Of chards of the Marqueste Castelli. branch ex ended in tilled briz, a Landrary coffeliers SERVICE CONTRACTOR

Hee was 53. Pletlames uvodrockie Souldiers, dust a de Fallu Aradio Commerce Anno Domini 277.

. The lives of all

De Lorienus was the brotherol Tacitus, being allo a Pelan der by birth, both sprug from the claudian line, a most potent family and Imperiall : of which linage as ancient recording memo ries yet extant doc testifie, ont branch extended it selfe into vmbria, and tooke a roote of residence At the Citty of Terni, which even

to the uncs of our now Greadfres harbbeene the Mother of the most famous and invide Commanders and Cappaines. This succeeds his brother Tapitas in the Empire neither by the election of the Senate, nor by the choice, good liking, or coasent of the souldiers, but mera regnandi supiditate, for the meere defire, nay, greedinesse of the rule and government, as true heire, and so. by irreption takes it upon him. But this his greatuesse lasted not long; Mole ruit sua, sinking voluntarily under the burthen: because having heard the newesthat Probus (a man for his singular quality worth the Empire) was elected Emperor by the Army, and seeing himselse not any way able to tellit his power, which was irrepugnable, fell into and outroam come lane body it which proved incurable; but by the open ing his veinesco let in death: Ale though

though some say, that he was slain by his owne Guard neare the Gin of I harfus, the third moneth of he Empire : And his funerall obsequies were richly folemnized at Reme, but hath a Monument exected at Syrming hedyed at the age of 23 yeeresis ve

54. Probus.

Anna Domini 278

124

F this Emperor had no phad this Nomen of Probus, being anative Polander, hee might

instry have had it given him is a Colwww. Herwasithe forme of Maria musche: Il ridune vHee was borne in the City of Sirmio as some affirmo. in the Country of Hungaria. Hee made most another uniperficis in Agrads unden Kalerianung Desine, distance of bond bear a singular worth and valour being much beloved of the Souldiers one was by show whole Original Aimy electua afimporor AnneiDeminivez & and dayaher Sid--id. [Lempty autoix orientally in in ino my shad ipplaine of course man: Hee was horoused wieldheimbedt Cufur Augustu, and Pater Patria. No sooner had hee entered into the possession of the Empire, But hee recovered France newly over-run and maistrifed by the Barbarians. Hee tooke Saturninus which molested the Easterne parts; and Proceins; (inen well experienced in Warres) and for those victories cryumphed.

Becalthough hee wide a mah Win. thy all humane greatnessel, works. theleffe! by his dwner Souldiers the was those crucily murthered in the land his native foyle, in the 7 years of his age: he governed the Entpire , five yeeres, and for the love bright of the Christians, they created Rately Monument in Syrmio to des shall fame wife is chought, that be neause like suffered the Christians & -live in peace, God gave him Tonn -ny fry simpha at victories against the : Barbarians, of whomphe flew in one ibattaile above 40000 10: 25:17 9: H Cafar Augustu 300 Juter Fatra a. 1 10 Tooler had beern and men incholifession of the Eury's, but heere or vered France nevely over the and Entitle die electricans. tooke Saturnings which molecued the Easterne pares and Proceeding (Swen well experienced in Warres) Me Missing of the aryung

Senen and the solution of the control of the contro

control was an Illyrian by An. Dominative Valourand for his general knowledge in Learning and Marring and Marring

venged the death of his Antecesso Problem and soverning with char nus and Numerianus his sonnes, he made many noble and marvellon impresses in Armes, to the glory and exaltation of the Roman Empire, and particularly in Mesopotamia : after that hee facked the great Cities of Seven and Ctel then: for the which conquests in a Mort nime hee glorioully gained the name of Tremenday (theterrible) having terrified all these Nations which as wet had not beene subdued by him. Finally, by THE TOTAL THE MENT OF ALL DOWNERS AND DOWNERS. Pisages having governod the piesens autobases and forme monetally and property of western Autobases of western Autobases of the case of the ca Spience write, that he was Inivel Aightaing, pand inhum'd ar rinch Mons City called Symmonia Huppa pire in the yeare of Christass. inflantly with great agour repoblasa

56. Numerianns.



Anno Domini 283...

O Carus succeeds his sonne An. Dom. Numerianus, being an Illyrian; who was both so eminent and excellent a Poet and Orator, hat the Senate creded him a Statue nthe Vulpian Library. In the wars he was also most valorous, he went with his Father to the warres against he Persians: after which hee was oth by the Army and people of Rome

for his sweete Elocution and Language.

57. Carinus.



Anno Domini 2831

O Carus, Carinus Was the les An. Domi cond son, being of the same 283. nation, who departing from his Father, tooke upon him the government of France and Britany, as also of Italy, and (as it were) of all K 2 the

Rome saluted Emperor anne Domine 283. And his father being dead, as we said before 3 hee fell into sucha bitternesse and depth of mourning, that by the abundance of his teares he lost his fight, whereupon he was brought backe to Rome in a Litter, remaining victorious over all Asia. And supposing himselfe safely arrived (being somewhat comforted with a hope of ruling and governing the Empire, not by eye-fight, but by understanding) by a most unjust stratagem was staine by his Father in law in his Sedan or Litter, having governed together with his Father and brother one yeere and some moneths, and in the vo yeere of his age; and was buried by his fathers the aforesaid City on the East-sign in which place his Effigies was let in Brasse, as it was taken in his time by the whole Senate and Confuls for a memoriall to all again

the Westerne parts: In which government hee desiled his life in such fort with brutish and bestiall enormities, that his father would not ac. knowledge him for his sonne, and tooke from him the stile of Casar gi-

ving it to Constantinus.

After the death of his father and brother, he fell into a greater licen. tiousnesse than ever before: and in his time Ruffians and lewd men were possessed and estated in places of greatest dignity and honour. Har-Iots and Jesters, and such like were residenciaries in his Palace: But in the end advancing his forces against Dioclesianus, who was by the Army elected Emperor, and giving him barraile, in the last assault he was the ken in Dalmatia by the fouldiers and brutishly slaine in the prile house by the expresse commands Dioclesianus, having reigneda small time, and in the eighteenth yeere

hisage, and had little or no funeral Rites bestowed on him, but was buried in Syrmio by night,

58. Dioclesianus.



Anno Domini 284.

Per los lesianus a Dalmatin borne and of a noble Family, a a man of a sharpe wit, and in Martiall affaires very valiant, was by the whole Army chosen Emperour. Being

Anno Domina

134

Being possessed of the government, with his owne hands hee revenged the death of Varra. He declared and appointed warres in divers places. and remained victorious in all. There were neverthelesse warres made against him by fundry Princes, and being of himselfe not sufficient for resistance, he tooke Maximiniantu to be his Co-emperor: and his enemies multiplying every where, he was at one time molested in the East, in Affricke and in Egypt; wherefore he chose for his better assistance Galerius and Constantius brothers, as Emperors, giving each of them a charge of defending the places of fended. Hee much persecuted the Christians. Lastly, all the Empire being pacified by his industry quiet, hee voluntarily refigned the Crowne, and retyring him felfe in Salona, he there ended his life by poison, at the age of 68 yeeres, and had funebriall Rites at Milan in I-

the Roman Emperors.

This Emperor had a vertuous Lady to Wife called Sevens, who secretly professed herselse a Christistian, and much cherished and savored the Christians, and perswaded those that were her Attendants to be constant to death, but withall privately: This Emperour caused a whole Legion, 6666 of Thebean Christian souldiers to be decimated, that is, every tenth man cut off, and then by the whole Army saine, for refuling to factifice to the Idols, by the plot of Maximilianus his Callerall. Worth and the Miller

K 4 59 Maxin

สาร์ และการกรัฐมนาการ ซึ่ง

a . . . Isimal'anita

to the complete the

יכים ו hoic CORP

vatein ·lodw

Anno Domini 287. then b

Mongst all impious and whe ked men this Maningians 32 Polander borne, was the worst, and a most subtile inventor of mischiese, and especially in the persecution of the Christians under Diocletianus: But he was in Warre most valorous, and of an exquisite judgement and discourse upon that Subject, whereby he obtained many victorics

victories by battailes, for which returning to Rome hee pompoully tryumphed. At the length by the intreaty of Dieclesianus hee betooke himselse to a private life a long time in Milan, where he sojourned in quictand very peaceable tranquility. Afterwards her retired himselfe to Marselles, where he fell into such a terrible and grievous disease in his entrailes and bowels, that hee could not find eany cure, and by the just judgement of God hee deservedly dyed, being not onely hatefull to himselfe, but even to all men, and was interred at Milan without any funerall ceremonies in the 68 years of his age.

the Koman Emperors.

60. Val. Conftantius Clorus.



Anno Domini 291.

Anno Domini 191. borne, was the sonne of the tropius a most noble Roman, and of Claudia the daughter of Claudia the daughter of Claudias Augustus; for his noble valour, good behaviour and carriage was by Maximinianus made Casar. The aforesaid Princes being voluntarily resigned the government of the Empire, he considering the greatness.

of the weight and burthen, refused all other government whatfoever, but onely that of France; Which he furnished with things necossary, falutiferous, good Lawes and customes more than ever any his Predecessors had done: which are yet an ornament, yea, a Majesty to all the ancient Nobility of that Kingdome. He subdued Britany to a then generall content and satisfaction of our Nation: He molested not the Christians, and under his government every man was incredibly content and satisfied. Finally falling ficke at Finke, he dyed in the 13 yeere of his Inne riall dignity, and at his age of as.

er. Constantins Galerius,



An. Domini 304.

inne Demini

ignoble by blood, being an Hungarian by birth, he was neverthelesse so famous for warlike enterprises, that Dioclessanus adopted and made him Casar. After his victory gotten against Narseus, he was created Augustus, and he adopted Maximianus and Severus, Casars: and Severus dying hee gave his suc-

cession

ession to Licinius. He was bloody and most cruell against the Christins: but falling into a dangerous icknesse, he imagined that it came pon him for the martyrizing and annishing of the Christians: wherfore recalling them, he carnestly inreated them that they would pray nd intercede for him to their God: and commanded further, that no affliction should bee inflicted upon them. Whose prayers (peradvenure so was the Divine Will) nohing avayled him, but his evill rather increased, and his torments augmented so, that he dyed like a beast of a most cruell and filthy discase, having reigned two yeeres absolute, and sixteene in the company of other Casars.

This Constantius shewed himselfe favourable towards the Christians, and had many of his Housholdservants Christians: Hee told them,

that

that unlesse they would sacrificent the Gods as formerly they had done, they should not serve him but be gone. When hee sawding they went away, rather then they would for sake their God, her mould for sake their God, her mould them into his service, and turned away his Pagan Servann, as likely to prove perfidious una him, who preferred honours before Religion.

62. Maximianus.



Anno Dom. 304.

d ximianus an Hungarian An. Dom.

Galerius, wherefore hee was
by him adopted, and after that although hee were ignoble, yet hee
became to be Augustus. He was neverthelesse noble in his behaviour
and gesture, in vertues likewise; so
that he might equally parallell any
Soveraigne or Prince whatsoever.

He

62. Maxi

63. Severmi



Anno Demini 304.

the Christians, than for nobility of descent, or degree
of honour, this name agreed to this
Severus, his Nation being unknowne; having barbarously invented strange, exquisite, and new manners and wayes of persecutions against the Christian Religion, and
its humble servants; whose con-

63. Severus.

He honoured much the learned, and familiarly embraced them; taking infinite pleasure and complacency in any noble Science or Study. Hee was of a very quiet and temperate disposition, but very amorous, and a great lover of wine, by which being many times overtaken, he most imperiously commanded, and like a mad-man: wherefore hee deferred matters of state and moment unto audience and Judgement. He greatly persecuted the Christians, and the Church at that time suffered no small detriment. Fighting a certaine battaile he was worked much, toget ther with Licinius his Co-emperors and not willing to come into the hands of his enemies, he strangled himselfe; but as some report, hee stab'd himselfe in Tharsus, having,

03

governed 7 yeeres, and had sepulture

in Dacia with small ceremonies, be-

ing obscurely buried.

stancy in the holy faith made the Tyrant amazed, aftonished, and mad with himselfe. He was by Galerius called Casar and Augustus. Whilest he was President in Affrick and in Italy, the Prasorian souldiers by a seditious muting created Maxentius Augustus, who was the sonne of Maximianus: against whom Severus marching with a powerfull Army, came before the Citty of Rome. But within few dayes perceiving his fouldiers inclining rather to Maxentius than to him, and questioning his owne person and life he the souldiers militulted, the tooke him in Ravenna, and by them was there most milerably murthe red in the lecond years of his reigne. being respecticily interred where he was flaine.

the Roman Emperors.

which could propole newell and route or **Sp. Maxonting** (17 11 11 11 11 12) sat flattowns but a control to be. Little word alphabet in an estimate their and marketten of the man 13377E

Anno Domini 306.

Y the reason that Maxentine An. Dom. was the son of Maximianus, 306.
an Hungarian by descent, he was by the greater part of the Senate elected Emperor; In his government hee followed the steps of his Father in persecution of the Christians, yea, even with a greater rigour he would exceed and goe beyond him, appremiating thole which

which could propole newest and cruellest wayes of martyrdomes and afflictions. And amongst the rest of his cruelties which hee used, (not by the initigation of any man, but out of his owne invention and and furious braine) this was one: That (being a Necromancer) hee slew Christian women being great with child, and tooke the children yet unborne out of their wombes, the ashes whereof he used in his execrable art, to make himselfe greater in authority and power: All which availed him nothing , because that fighting with Conftantinus the Great upon a Bridge, hee was by him throwne and drowned in the river Tyber, which happened in the fift yeere of his reigne, having no other sepulture then the River.

This Emperor used to joyne the living bodies of men with other dead carcases, and being chain'd mouth to mouth, hee caused them to bee tumbled up and downe,

the Roman Emperors.

65. Lieinius.



Arno Dom. 310.

Icinius a Dacian borne, being An. Dem. a man knowne to be fingular 310, and rare in feates of Armes, was by Galerius made. Captaine Generall, afterwards Co-emperor. Forwretched avarice and bestiality oflust, hee was knowne to be most dissolute,

dissolute, and hee was so lill bred and extravagantly drowned in ignor rance, that he became an enemy of all litterate and learned men, terming them the skum and fikh of men, endeavouring by all meanes that men 'should shun and avoid them as a poy. son or a contagious plague. He grew so insolent and proud for one onely victory which hee obtained in the East, that her slighted and contem. ned Constantinue, and began to increase his cruelty and tyranny against the Christians: Whereupon Constantinus opposed himselfe, and they both joyning battaile, this Ty-ger was put to flight in the Countrey of Pannonia, and intending to reinforce his caule, was in his campe by his owne souldiers many cred in The salonica at the age of so yeeres, and of his government, and was carelelly calt into a pit what wing no other respective funerally life 66. Marti-

it is it mays and well this special we will the the they min Anno Domini 312, 10 borne, but well experienced in the Art Military, was for that cause made Generall of the Horie. He was created Emperor and Cafar in Bizantium: but in a short time he lost both dignity and life: because being taken in The salia with Liciniw, by the expresse command of

Constantine

Confantine they were both murthered by the Souldiers, and therefore not having left any memoriall be-hinde him but this example, that we may see and know, that many were raised to the Imperials dignity more by sedition, ambition, and interest in their souldiers, than by any their just desert, claime, or title to fuch a degree. But it is no wonder that in a mannerall or most of them died immaturely and unfortunately; being they had neither a meane, order, or regular way of governing themselves, much lesse others; living for the most part disfolutely, not reflecting on the Proverb, 2006 lis vita, Finnita: Live well, dyes well.

67. Constan-

67. Confrantinus Magnus.



Anne Domini 312.

tion, a man most valiant, and worthy in a manner of an Empire more than any one of his Antecessors: after the death of his Father, he was elected Emperor. * Isoppose in He overcame all the Tyrants of the Empire, and recovered all rebellious Countries: wherefore hee entered into the City of Rome in wonderfull pompe.

pompe. He began to persecute the Chrishitis; wherefore (peradventure by the divine will and pleasure) he was so insected with a Leprosic, that the Physicians left him as incurable. But the heavenly Grace was his affistance; for being asleepe in the night, hee saw a vision telling him, that if he desired to recover his health, hee should recall Silvefer the Bishop, and all the Clergy from exile. Which thing he performing, and being baptized, he was immediately cured. And increasing indevotion, hee built many Chil ches so the gloty and hungital Gods This Emperor would By III praise of Age, that Age appeared tobobeffin fourethings :Old wood bostro Buene, Sid Wine to drinke, old fliends to thust, and old Authors to sold of. Moreover he faid, shat there was but this difference betweens the death of old men and young

young men: that old men goe to death, and death. Confes to young men.

This Emperour built a City called by his name Conflantinople, whither hee after translated the Imperiall searc. And being at the age of 66 yeeres he passed to a botter life, to the great griefe of all, and especially, of the Christians then living, whom he did enrirely love and cherish. Hee obtained the sole Monarchy of the whole Empires and every where restored peace to the Church Howas protested the col in all his wars; he enhanced and to Christianity, but compolled to It was thought that he was poilotted: of his prothers as Nicomedia: Greece, and had pompous fundrals, worthy of so greate man, at the Girl ty of Ganskausinapla which her thad: lately builted and only on a delication ing no mounts will in in the second 68. Crispus.

68. Griffes. To March



An. Domini 314.

in. Dom.

who by his Father Confeartive was elected Emperour,
and honoured with the title of Car
far: hee was a man so proper and
compleate in the beauty of person,
that Faufa his Mother in law sought
by all meanes possible to allure and
intice him to her lust: unto whom he
by no meanes willing to consent, by

his vertuous obstinacy converted her vicious love into an extreshilt of hatred, infomuch that the activity sed him to his Father fora fortible violator of her chaffity: To whole words Confiancine giving credit, cadled the vertuous young man to be miscrably put to death at Folain His fria. But not long after, this fallacy of the Mother in law committee to light, and the innocency of the chaste young man (worth an eternall memory) being manifestly discovered, the wicked Step mother fought to excuse the incessuous malice with the pretence of her plot, to wit, 'That Crifpu should not be a hinderance to the honour of her sonnes in the Imperiall claime. But at length by the perswasion of Helena, (who was infinitely grieved for the death of her Grand-child) the wicked step-mother was put into a hot bath, wherein thee breathed

has later and luffered a death town mild for fush an impious and treat of haired, industry parting of haired his Emperor-was eaught and incl ched in Learning by the famous Eighten: It's chique than pe man y qualified waliant, hand tomphately kiffsious ... Helene his Grand-mothen much lamonted his inmature death, which was not one. grick dipumpole Empire who by than meanes, were deprived of lieu hopeful a Covernous, home of the ຂມ**ວນກີວວ**າຄ່ວາໄສ ອໍໄສນ ຄວາມກ່ຽນເພື່ອສ**ີ** Matter with the exercise of her plot, to wir. That early a thould not be si hipdes meeting the honour ofther her a the perial drime. Bu entant la restamble de la main le maint and the County of the the Roman Emperors.

manded by way of Postsoffice, 55 52 Capfiansipus, selo son and it want man! were and conflan Communic Coloder And said and and he was a very ent me l'agrantations in an ancient Locale sides : gatheringing Jun 2:111 fault, and deli-Fuldiers: Anne Domine 314011 (10) Ouflansing was the focuse of

that name. After the death An. Dem. Great, the Empire was divided in to many parts; bin that of France, Spaine, the Alpes, England, and Stotlind did bofall to his charge & but not contented with thefe, wheepeel tended by hereditary right thereists of Italy and Affrick, which has demanded

manded by way of Embassie; but not obtaining his pretended cause, he made Warre upon his brother Confans Commander of those parts. And after many bloody battailes he was alwayes victorious, with a grievous massacre and slaughter on both fides: But at length Confiant gathering new forces and supplies, came upon him with a terrible atsault, and routed him, putting his souldiers to flight, sword, and prison, most of them cut in peeces: himselfe also was mortally wour. ded; and falling from his horse, it was saine necre Aquileya at the we of as, of the which hee governed onely three.

This Emperor by divine affiliance overcame the Almans, Brisans, and other powerful! Nations thee recalled Ashanafins from banishment, and restored him to his Bishopricke of Alexandria, of which hee was find merly

merly deprived. Those Warres which he raised concerning his right unto the government of Italy and Affrick, did mightily oftentimes disturbe his minde: Whereupon hee would usually say to his Commanders of his Armies, Let there be no malice in the profecution of my cause towards my Brother used : for I grieve when I thinke, that wee whom God and Nature created for union, should by divellish ambition and coverous besterbe divided. Howsoever hee continued his warres undensken, though with a great teluctancy; as desiring rather to imploy the louldier, than advantage himselfe. This Emperor had a petil tion offered him divers times by an old Cittizen of Rome, and still he was answered by the Emperour, That he had no leasure: whereupon the old man said aloud; Why then give over to be Emperont.

M

70. Con.

70. Configus.

The lives of all



Anno Domini 314.

He division of the Empire being made upon the design of the Great Confianting the Father, Confians, one of the Confiant takes upon him the possession of the ly, Affrick, and all the Islands of rionia, Dalmatia, Macedonia, Achaia. He fought against his him ther, and having staine him,

short time he made himselfe male

of all France. In the beginning of his government hee was a famous Prince, and just : but afterwards altering his life wholly, changed it into a worle, giving himselfe solely to pleasures and solaces with such disorders, which caused him insupportable paines in his limbes, and especially his joynts, whereby falling into a loathing and detestation of himselfe, and a generall harred of the whole Empire, a conspiracy was completted against him: and a certaine Magnessius being created Emperour, some to give Constans content, or (perhaps at his owne request) slew him, but lamentably, ashe reposed himselfe in his Pavilion at the foote of the Pyrenean Mountaines, nearea place called Helena, at the age of 30, and of his government as yecres.

Hegoverned after his Pality in Italy, and many other Provinces of

the

the Empire, and after his brother whom he sew, he writ menacing to his brother Constanting, for the rellie tution of Athanasius, who lamenting the death of the Innocent Criffin doubted not to terme him a Marty N .1. Ju 71. Constantius. icional. and Sain ecicios, Euly Dille MC: JM 101.33 Domini 325.

Constantions Magnes and Pansta, was created Cases

the liew of the vertuous and innot cent Geifpus unjustly flaine as, is beig fore mentioned. Hee was bappy in his civill warres, and wonderfully active in throwing a dart. In the division of the Empire the Engerna government was assigned him with. the Scarc at Constantinople. In his time the Arrism Sect much flourin fled whereby he was much affilied a whereupon there was a Councell called and held in Landiced, whicher Arrive came with many of his adher rents, and also many Christians, and many Bishops and Prelates disputing concerning matters of Faith, were confined and punished by this Constantius, himselfe being an Arrian. But by the death of his brothers, hee remaining sole and absolute in the Empire, he governed warily, and with prudence: Neverthelesse by the Reman Senate two Emperours were created, against whom he declaring

In. Dom.

claring open warres in battaile over threw them, and therefore by the Army hee was enticuled Angulan. And being 45 yeeres of age, her fickened of a bloody flux, and more by dyed, being buried in Confiants.

This Emperor put his Uncles and many of the Nobility to death, full pecking them to have poyloned his Futher Confrant. He declined to the Arrian Sect, her caused his Uncles somes Gallas and Iulianus to be brought up in good Litterature; her inhibited Magicke and Idolatry in on paine of death, and dyed in the pinion of an Arrian.

Marine Company

rio di ta

720114

22. Magneusius.

action Doming to expend to eviding

TOTAL TOTAL TOTAL

eatest Conjunction of the control of the control of the confusion of the control of the control

there's with a real plant has a true there are

bilion Anno Pompis, 3,58. A arido

perour tailed this Magazine

by birth, and although he were vemeanely borne, neverthelette hee cauled him to bee trained up in the

Military Art, infomuch that her made him Generall of his forces in

Schauenia; in which government he

was, protected from death by Con-

1 4 frans

An. Don

350.

Rans, and in liew of requitall he lew him most ingratefully, and by subtil ty creepes into the Imperiall feme anno Domini 350, and comming into Italy, he created his brother Cafarin Milan, and gave him the Alpes in charge to secure France. Magnentiwafterwards fighting a battaile against Constantius (who thirsted the revenge of his brothers death) was by him overthrowne and vanquished, with a great slaughter of his men, and mustering up the residue of his Army he ned to Zibbs, where not finding himselfe secure, his life on in hazaid, flor any hope of technical flow with a killife at the state of the st bry 30, and the fixth moneth of his governillent! This Magnentius was spurd on Onely Rexaminiscapiantare, William defreb lommand, and feeing him selferotanthon of this expectation every way defpairing? This flew !

owne Mother, then his Brother, and; laftly himselfe, (as I said before): and by much soliciting of his friends to the Captaines souldiers, interred at the place of his death. Anno Danial 1350.

Ecentius, a French men boung An. Dem. was created Cafar in Milan, 310. as is before mentioned, and instantly

in Reactly Commission ded to the April for the defence and mution of the matters of France which was now coccertage, and in a manner talling into an open rebellion against the Empire, which perhaps would have so happened, hadit not beene curbed and held in action in diver parts at once, which dislipated their forces, and disabled them for refistance and defence. This Eraperor either for non performance of any laudable acts, as for the shortnesse of his life, hath left not any memorable thing to posterity, but onely this, that having understood the unfortunate and milerable end of his brother, taking it to the heart, and fearing to fall into the hands of the enemies of Magnentins, into ded his owne death, and as a more impatient and furious mad-made ving not brought to perfection private plots and designes, lasten

a gartt

agarter about his necke, and with out the helpe or hand of any man Arangled himselfe.

74. Inlins Apoftata.



Anno Domini 356

Vian being a man most lear- An. De ned in the Greeke, and admi-Trable in the Latin meghans and of a most strong and able mennory, was wondrous affable, courte-

ous, and liberall totall, and as once for piring greedily to honour, prevaled farre with Confianting the Empel rour, that hee was made by him Generall of the forces in France, and alwayes remained victorious in all occasions of warre. This man denyed the faith of Christ, and therefore was termed the Apolia. ta, or Renegate, and renounced his Deaconship: Hee became an Idolater, causing himselfe of his Army to be called Emperour. In which dignity suppressing all vertue and justice, hee impiously began to persecute the Christians with extreame cruelty, putting them to most intollerable torments, and infinite numbers slaine, and many tent into exile. Morgani he wrote a booke against the Cha Mistricity.

Bufebia, the wife of olim Confiant ties, ther felfe being barren, vied

vied that valies should have any is the successive to the Empire, transcription dule not persuaded Helpas his wife to use such things as hight cause abortion. But when stichad conceived, and brought forth a spend some at Rose in France. Established the navell of the new borne Infant to be cut more than ordinary, and thereby interly destroyed it.

It is likewise recorded by Theedoret, that as soone as Indian telt
himselfe most miserably and grievously wounded in the lest arme
with a Persian Dart which was insected with poyson, hee suriously, and in great anger tooke a
handfull of his blood, and slung
it upwards in the ayre, saying,
Vicisti Galilae? meaning our Saviour Christ, as if he had said blasphemously, other of Galile, hast then over-

com e

dyed, railing against collections dyed, railing against collection, that having promised him affistance, and tailed him against Apollo, that had deluded him with talse and vaine promises: and lastly, against support to be because her had not his Thus der-bolt ready to kill that party the sung that Dart, and slew him; and so he dyed in Mesoperamia, and was intombed at Thersis in the 22 years of his age.

73. Iminication



Anno Demini 363.

because every man had an estimational despetable conceit of him, that at length he would grow great, and valorous withall, being as yer hut ayouth was made Generall of the Army.

After the death of his Predecessor

hewas by the whole campe called Gafar Augustiu, which titles here. solutely refused, unlesse they would every man become Christian, him selfe being first baptized, which was an act most Christian-like: Whith the whole Army did also put in caecution after his memorable example: and after that, they promiled and fwore him fealty and allegeance. Hereupon to his incredible joy and comfort hee accepted the Crowne, and redeemed many ou of the tyranny of the Barbarians: his common speech was thus that I might governe wife men , wisemen governe me. Afterward hee was enforced to furrender and Saperes King of the Persians a great part of Meseperamia, and other plan ces. And being now growne to the ease of the weakenesse of his sto mack, he palled to a better life and dignity,

dignity, having in all his Reigne continued a professor of the Christian faith, and restored it every where, streightly commanding the Temples of the Idals to be shut up, Baro; and forbidding all manner of Gentilitious sacrifices. He dyed at Rome, and his functall obsequies were in a most sumptuous manner celebrated in Pannonia, though he was interred at Rome neere to the Capitoll, on the East side; for they held it most for his honour to be so buried.

Wind the by the field have outer, provided and the company dionaline .. or arise moneovoji jeog Lieun je, je grigaid Mind bin . Ning 73. Kalatwould stated roter lies private bluow herey

76. Valentinianus.



Anno Domini 364.

An. Doro. 364.

*Targuetiers.

Alentinian an Hungarian by birth, being Captaine of the *Scutaries in the Citty of Nicea, was by the whole Army created Emperour, really against his owne will or defire; knowing, that he should be as it were a prisoner to his thoughts, as all good governous berty

berry; than enchaine it to fo great a charge: And therefore he tooke Valens for his Co-partner in the Dignity, (a man whom hee highly csteemed) to who he gave the charge of the Easterne government. Hee was wonderoully addicted to Religion, and highly effectmed of all the Christians, because he favoured them: Hee restored to the Churches their former priviledges, liberties, and possessions which the other Emperours had fold, or given away, (as Ammianus writeth; and Sozimus) hee brought under, and kept in subjection all Gallia, Rhetia, Almaine, Saxony, Scots, and Britans; the Affrican Moores, Thracians, and Armenians. Upon his gold coynes were ingraven these words and chanacters, a Crosse with the name of Christ cut in it, and the Motto for and rulers ought to be : and therfort the Emperour, Reipublica Restitutor : would rather enjoy his private his faying often was, That Gold was, sryed

Bar. in vit ...

tryed with the Touch-stane, and men with Gold. Hee also forbad all Idolatrous facrifices by Night, and all Magicians (as Zosimus witnesseth!) he restored all professors of Christianity, (whom Iulianus had forbid, dento teach or practife before) and recalled them honourably to their places and preferment, and confirmedit by a Law in these words: \$1 quis erudiendis &c. If any one that u fit, and willing to teach and instruct children and youth, and whose life is good and just, let him get and procure his Auditory a new, or settle himselfe in his old office. And after 2 while of his reigne, by the perswafion and intreaty of his wife, her made his sonne Gratian Emperour. Valentinian howsoever in Armes and Military command, and in all other vertuous worth was very ge. ncrous, and overcame the Burgun dians and Saxons, adding them to

the Empire. This Emperour viewing over the lives of the former Emperours, read the cruelty of Nero Casar, and amongst the rest, that he had a Boy cut, as if hee would have transformed him into a Woman, and called him wife: This Emperour answered, It was pitty Nero's Father had not such a wife. Lastly, following on his Warres against the Sarmatians, hee sickened of a Flux, or (as others write) of a suddaine passion of anger, and shortly dyed, having governed one yeere, and five moneths, and was interred at Constantinople.

N 3 77. Valens.

the Roman Emperors.

yy. Valens.



Anno Domini 365.

Anno Domini 365. lentinian, and Uncleto Gracianus, with whom he governed four eyers, beginning his government An. 365, Hee at first recalled Nazianzen and Eazil from banish neut; he was baptizedy by Eudocino, but turned Arrian afterwards, and persecuted the Orthodox

Orthodox Bishops of the East, and sent by his Mandat Ensebius into banishment, as also Pelagius Bishop of Laedicea , and Gregorius Nissenne was condemned by the Arrians, at the command of the Emperour: He also caused so of the Christian Embassadors that were then in Constantinople, to be all sent to Sea in one Ship, and then to bee fet on fire. which was effected; and not left unpunished, for immediately after a most lamentable Famine raged through all Phrygia, and in Constantinople. He continued the persecution against the Christians very much, and made a Law, that all the Hermites of Nitria and Thebais should beare Armes in the field, or else to bee most cruelly beaten, which they rather chose to endure voluntarily, than to abandon or forsake the desarts. Through the avarice and imprudence of this Tyrant, the

Tempore Gra-

the Goths began with great affaults and fury to breake in upon the Roman Empire, and remained victorious, having put almost the whole Army to the fword: in which tervible conflict Valens himselfe was mortally wounded, and escaping with great feare and fright, he made to a little Village with very few of his men, where hee supposed hee might lye hidd with safety: but the Goths comming thither, and happening on him, burnt him, and barbarously like themselves, left him without sepulture, to the prey of beasts and birds but as others write, he was burnt at Adrianople.

78. Gratia-

y8. Gratianus.

the Roman Emperors.



Anno Domini 367.

His Emperor Gratian being An. Dom. in controversie with another 367. about the time of his election, sent a message unto him that stood for it, and to some of the Citizens that did adhere with him, that ifthey did not presently consent unto his defires, hee would bring such huge numbers of men in Armes overthe Rhine, as their horses should drinke

drinke that River dry, that they should be able to passe it, and not wet their feet: which threatning they feared, and with all joy received him to be their Emperour, and he began his reigne in the yeere of Christ 367. He was borne in Pannonia, a man fingular in Religion, and a brave fouldier: for in one battaile against the Tuscans hee slew above 30000 souldiers, that had wasted and spoyled the Roman Country and Territories. He expelled out of Italy all forts of hereticks, and all the people being reduced to the faith of Iesus Christ, he caused all the ruin'd and demolished Churches to be re-edified. But the Gotherafreshrenewing their warres against the Romans, the Republick fell into great perplexities and agonies upon the outrages and barbarous cruelties which the Gothes dayly infested them with: Whereupon Gra-

tian chose for his Goadjutor in the Empire Theadosus a Spaniard, an excellent Souldier, who in a short time overcame the Tuscans, and made a League with the Goths, and other Nations.

Gratianus in the fixth yeere of his Reigne was flaine at Lyons, and passed to a better life, leaving an exemplar testimony of his worth to the memory of all posterity, and lyes inhum'd at Constantinople, neare the East gate of the City, where there was a Chappell crested for some speciall Lestivall dayes and meetings, at the Cities charge,

79. Maxi.

79. Maximis.



This mangeverned but a very short time in the dayes of Valentinianus, but was a wife and excellent Orator.

His Maximus the Great was borne of the most noble race and family of Constantine, by whom hee was made Emperour in * Brittaine, by the reason hee was well experienced in Warre, and a singular good Commander. worth being accompanied, or rather cnabled

England.

enabled with an Imperiall power, was the cause that hee with a facile easinesse tooke in all France, bounteoufly enlarging it, and honourably augmenting it. After that departing thence, he tooke his journey towards Italy, with a wondrous great Army every where compleat, with intent to take in Rome, the head-City of the Universe: which Valentinian (the younger) much fearing, fled with his Mother Instina to Constantinople, but finding a favourable and fortunate fuccour of Theodofius, hee returned back againe over the Alpes: and comming to Rome he found Muximus in a confident quiet, whom hee finding without defence, assaulted and slew him in his Palace neare the Capitoll, to the great griefe of all his souldiers, the place of his interment being not certainly knowne. This Emperour Maximus being

demanded

demanded of one, What kind of man he esteemed most sit and wor, thy to be a King, Such a one (sith he) as neither glorieth in his good for tunes, nor is daunted with adversity. At another time, when one complained unto him, that the City of constance in Almaine had not free used their liberties and franchises, het answered, If they had not great liberty in the Towne of Constance, thou which art one of that City, wouldstoom speake unto me so liberally; for franknesse of speech is a sene of liberty.

He also said, That as God would't both loved and feared: so should Kings and Princes be: for there can hardly bee any true love, where there is in feare. Moreover, saith hee, Then be three degrees of persons who ought to be both loved and honoured; first, God above all, and in all places: setondly, Kings and Princes in their Kingdomes, and estates: and lastly,

Parenti

Parents and Masters in their private families.

30. Valentinianus Iunier.



Anno Demini 376.

His Valentinian the yonger An. Dome was elected Co-emperour 376.

by his Brother Gratianus, and charged with the government and defence of Italy: but being much

much in feare of Maximus, (who fome faid, had privately wrough the death of his brother Gratian) he fled for and to Theodosius, by whole rescue he overthrew and slew Maxi. mus, and without controversic, with an excellet judgment, and goodgo vernment every where he heldthe Empire in peace : after which vido ry he would often speak with a mer ry heart, I have escap'd the evill, and found the good. This man not long after, to please his Mother, followed the most impious Arrisi Scat, notwithstanding the good advice of Theodo fins to the contrary Hee persecuted the Christiansvery severely, notomitting, but taking all occasions of utterly extinguish

of Maximus laftly, remaining in Vienna (as he thought) secure in le

the Tribune secretly entering his chamber, there strangled him, and was inhum'd at Millan with funebriall rites.

\$1. Theodofius.



Anne Demini 379.

ing them to his possible power. Heedosius was a man of ex- An. Done In France he flew Vistor the land Cellent parts, for behaviour 379. lingular, for vertue rare, for goodnesse to all, admirable, not onerene peace and tranquillity, Engenis y loved, but reverenced with feare

by every man , and wonderfully devoced to dur Saviour tesus chief; wherefore he extinguished the here. ticks, and overthrew the Tytains. And amongst the rest of his vertues Humility was most eminent in him. Hee governed the Empire alwayes with a greatnesse, and majesty convenient for such a state and de. gree. He would never judge, determine, or give sentence against any man being in passion or anger, which hindereth the restitude of sense, and true judgement in any man, but is fuch cases he went discoursing upon some act of piery and vertue, thereby to quitt passion, and cleare his understanding. Moreover, whis Emperour making preparations for war against Eugenias, expressy for His Youldiers to Exact of their Eldra Where they were to be billed ted, or lodged any more than win came freely from them : and all

that wholoever of them should enfethe Emperour, (viz. Theodof. m) should not be punished forse: laying, Quoniam si id ex levitate processerie, consemnendum est: fexinsania, miscratione dignissimum: si ab imuria, remitrendum eft. Because if n proceedes of lewity, it is not to be regarded : if of madneffe, is is to be pittied: if from an injury or wrong, is is to be pardoned in them. Sexomerins Soz. lib.7. cup. ethach, that in the yeare 394, and the last of Theodofine, that in Episwithere was a Dragon seene of such abignesse, that being dead, eight Yoakes of Oxen could hardly have drawne him thence.

In the 22 years of this Emperours reigne there were great losses by Earthquakes in fundry places, as in the Imperial City of Constantinople, at one time there fell downe 57 Towers of the City-wall, though it was new built up: And not onely

O 2.

hère

here, but also in other places, as A. texandria, and in Antioch, as also famine and ill sents in the Ayre, by which many thousands of people and beafts perished. Earthquake endured fixe Moneths, constantly overthrowing many faire and goodly Churches, and Fortresses in Constantinople, as also in Chersonesu it did swallow up whole Parishes, it raged by Sea as well as by Land, it devoured many ships, nay, whole Ilands; but it raged most in Bethynia, in Helespont, and Phrygia, and the Easterne Countries. The Citizens of Constantinople, and the Emperor Theodofius, with the Patriarch Proclus left the City, and remained in the fields, praying to Godfor preservation, as saith Nicephorus,

Lastly, this incomparable Prince to hisage of so governed most ye tuously and victoriously, and thent the griefe of his friends, and le mentable

the Roman Emperors.

mentable moane of the whole Empire, he deceased in Milan in the presence of Saint Ambrose, Archbishop of that Sec, and was honorably interred according to the Reman manner.

82 Arcadius.



Anno Dom. 383.



Readius began his reigne after the death of his Father 383. Theodosius anno 383, and

gover-

governed together with his brother Arcadim 13 yeares. Dividing the Empire betweene them, Areadine tooke all the Easterne part, and Henorius the West, and either governed his charge with singular prudence, temperance, and modesty, overcomming all those difficulties as are wont to happen to all young beginners in Magistracy; and in particular they suppressed the arrogant insolency of their Tutors, appointed them by Theodofius their Father, they being as yet very yong, whom they put to death, because they pretended to governe as their fancy served, contrary to equity. Neverthelesse this Arradius was a Prince so well beloved, and ruled fo well and commendably, that the Senate said of him, That it had beene good, either that hee had never been borne, or that he might never dye. k was alwayes his opinion, neverto enterprize

The loves of all

enterprize any Warres, except it were upon great necessity, saying, That what soever Prince would live in peace and quietnesse, he ought not in any case to entertains Warres slightly or unadvisedly, for a Sword is soone drawne, but not fo some put up. Whensoever his choler grew to be inflamed, he would suddainly withdraw himselse out of company, and being alone would pronounce over all the Letters of the Alphabet each after other with leasure, to the intent that in meane time his wrath and anger might waxe cold, and be asswaged; faying divers times to his aftendants, That he that cannot subdue bis choler by nature, must doc it by art and ounning. Finally, Arcadius having reduced the Empire to a peaceable tranquillity, governing in great quiet, falling sicke passed to another life, to the generall forrow of all, at the age of 31 yeeres. 83 Home-

BR. Honorius.



Anno Domini

nno Domini

Frer the death of the aforefaid Arcadius, Honorius takes the Easterne government upon him, and together with his Nephew Theodofins, fonne of Arr cadius he governed 15 yeares, Ina very short in hee overen ne com fantine the Tyrottin Francein, the City of Arles, together with a great number

number of his Complices ejusté farina bondines, men of the like cruelty and condition. When soever hee appointed any one to be punished openly, he caused the common Cryer with a loud voice to pronounce this Sentence, Doe not that to another, which thou wouldft not have done to shee.

In his time the Empire was infested with most bloody and cruell warres, in which alwayes (by a difcreet military order, & through the resolution of his souldiers) he came offvictorious with honour.

In the fourteenth yeere of this Emperours reigne, at noone-day a strange fire from Heaven penetrating the great Church of Conftantinople, fastened upon the Bishops seate, and consumed it: Afterwards growing up like a Tree, Hon. fastened upon the roofe, and devoured it: And lastly, passing through

without hurting any, to the gree amazement of all, seized upon the Senate-house, and burnt it to alber Asterwards the whole Empire being pacified by this worthy Empire being built, hee fell into a grievous sicknesse, after the fifteenth yeare of his Imperiall command: He had two wives which dyed both suddainly before the consummation of Matrimony, and Virgins both.

84. Theodofins.



Anno Domini 402.

onorine being dead, his Nephew Theodofine tooke upon
him the whole Imperiall government, and governed with Valentinianus, the sonne of his Aunt
lacida 22 yeeres. Hee found the
Empire in great disquiet: Hee lost
Affrica, and a great part of Egypt:
The and in Hungaria, in Britannia, and
other Countries by treason and fraudulent

84. The

one Iohn, and confederate with He dyed without an Heire. tius, who were a cause that the Hungarians came into Italy, and spoyled it.

Moreover, there happened for great a famine in Rome, that of the barkes of Trees they made Bread, and the best Romans were forcedto make Bread of Chelnuts; yea, and some gave fifty pence for a pound of flesh: and it grew so scarce, that many were famished, and dyed with hunger, and their bodies sold by ther

dulent dealing many Citties were heir kindred at a high value : insotaken from him. And because he nuch that the people cryed out to fore-saw it at his first entrance to the Emperour sitting to behold the the Crowne, hee therefore gave chivall sports at that time of the the West to his Consort Valentini. Veere, that he should impose a ceranus. He was much puzzled in Affri. Laine rate for mans flesh: his saying ca, howfoever hee by his valous was sometimes , That Emperours and singular prudence overcameal of all other men were most miserable, difficulties, yea, and through his because commonly the truth is conceagreat courage recovered many led from them! And at this time the Countries and Provinces usurped by ayre being corrupt, The edosius

85. Valenti.

Fostplane.

85. Valentinianus.

The lives of all



Anno Domini 426.

An. Dom.

Alentinianus, the sonne of Constantius and Placida, was entituled both Cafar and Augustus by his Antecessor Theodofius, and by him fent to Rome again tohn an usurper of the Empire, for which service he victoriously triumphed. He made truce with Gensericus King of the Vandals: he warred against Attila King of the Huns,

Huiss, and fought it out meare unto rotofk: which battaile was foctuell, remible, and bloody, that on both fides there fell more than an imadred and four loore thousand persons, besides an infinire number mainted and wounded, and Mitha himselfe fled halfe dead with a very small company that attended dim. He New Hernin, whose death was boldly revenged by his friends withoutany respect of persons: Por Valentiniums being in Campo Wartio at Rome, was let upon by them, wounded and flaine, being not able to make any notable resistance.

In this Emperors time that famous & learned Doctor St. Augustine dyed, anno 430. St. Patrick the Patron of Ireland, began to convert that Country to Christianity. In the yeere 446 the Pitts invaded England, and the same yeere there was such a terrible Earthquake continu-

ing

207

ing for the space of sixe moneths together, insomuch that the people for sooke their houses and Cities for feare of the rulnes, and infinite disasters which did happen both by Sea and Land.

Galla Plasidia, the Mother of this Valentinianus, a singular good Christian, and a woman of a great and wonderfull solid judgement, dyed neere the Campo Martio in Rome, having beene daughter, sister, wise, mother, and step-mother to Roman Empeours.

86. Martianus

86. Martianus



Anno Domini 450.

Fter the death of Theodofius, Anno Domini Martianus succeeded in the 45°. Empire, (who was supposed to bee a Spaniard by Nation) and governed seaven yeares together with Valentinian. Hee was a good Christian, and singular fautour of them: He married the sister of Theodofius: In the time of his governance.

P mens

ment Alemannia was lost, and Daria, Spaine and Mentaine likewise, together with Gascoigne, which could never be recovered.

In his time St. Vrfala, with eleven thousand Virgins were martyred by Attila's souldiers. In the fixt yeare of his Imperiall Iway, Maximianus a noble Reman, married by force Eudofia, which was already wife to Valentinianus, & imperiously began to tyraunize and usurpe the Empire: which being understood by the Vandals, they immediatly marched with a very powerfull army, and cameto Rome, where they flew him, and can High into Tiber, and having lacked the City, they territored into Monte, ealitying Entlessa and her daughter with them; who was the cause of the death of this Emperor

veate of his reigne, so great a famin this state, that many slaves and poore beafants pealants were inforced to sell their children for money to buy Bread, and to pay their tribute: But Valentinian ordered and commanded that they might be redected agains at the same rate; likewise it was followed with a vehement pestilence, which destroyed in short space many thousands of people in those parts; it being not within the compasse of humane power to stoppe or hinder it, because sent from a supreame hand which is unresistable.

P 2 87. Leo.

87. Lee.



Anno Domini 457.

An. 27000.

Pon the death of Martianus, Leo (being by Nationa Grecian, of the City of Thebes)
was chosen to succeede, being a man indeede worthy of such a degree.
About that time the Roman Common-wealth was sorely perplexed by certaine tyrannicall usurpers, which endeavoured to encroach and arro-

gate the Throne, and in particular Genserieus King of the Vandals, who came into Italy with a puissantarmy to that intent: Which by Lee being perceived, caused him to bee affronted with two severallarmyes at once, neare Pupolonia, by whom Gensericus being overthrowne, hee privately retyred in a disguise home into Africa: After this Aspera man very noble and powerful in Constantinople together with his two sonnes complotted, & intended the death of Leo, & to murther him: but the treafon not taking effect, with their owne deserved death, they meritoriously suffered that, which to another they intended. In fine, Leo being in peace, with the aftrogothes, fell sicke, and shortly after dyed at his Imperiall City of Constantinople, and there Inurnd, leaving his Nephew to succeede.

Marcellinus reporteth Anno 458, P 3 that earcel.in bron. that Keswins a burning mountaine of Compania, did cast forth its burnt bowels, and covered the face of Masy, not onely with nocturne darknesse in the day, but also with a small kind of dust and ashes, which bred by the heate of the Sunne such strange monsters, that is almost incredible; such as Gestier an Historian justifies, and makes mention of both by nature and segure.

88. Les

88. Leo Iunier.



Anna Domini 474 2014. o da

An Dom. And An Dom. And An Dom. And An Commercial Emperor, of the 474.

The fame City, for he was borne in Corinth in Greece: Her was repletified with all the qualities increffary for a wel-disposed and good Prince, for which singularity of parts he was so highly prized and cheemical of

P 4

Leo

Les his uncle, whom he could not endure out of his fight, in whose goodnes he took fuch complacency, & pleasure more then ordinary, (as he said) and by him conceived the fole folaces, and contenting recreations in the interims of the weighty affaires belonging to an Imperiall Crowne: Whereupon falling sicke, he immediately created this Leo, Augustus and successor. But restecting this to have been done in his fit, and feeling himselfe sicke to death, with his owne hands crowned his owne Father Zeno, and declared him Emperor, intreating that hee would bee pleased to governe the Empire with the greatest integrity, and good justice, as befitted a just Prince; which Zene promised: and Leo retired himselfe to the private life of a Christian, and vertuous man; and paied nature her debt at Vienna, the Metropolis in Amprin.

39 Zene.

89. Zeno.



Anno Domini 374.

O the vertuous sonne Leo the Anno Domini discreet father Zeno succeeds, 374a Gracian of the countrey of Cilicia, a man well beloued and reverenced of all men. This good Prince understanding, and having newes of the creation of a new Emperor in Constantinople, rather chose to returne to his former privacy, than any wayes disturbe the Repub-

licke

lick or Common-good by any forces of his. But Almighty God difposed these things otherwise for this dissention: For the Canstantinopolitan Burghers or Aldermen, being not able to endure the insupportable injuries of the new Emperour Bajilious, (so was he called) berook themselves to Zeno, and confirmed him their Emperor and Governour; who, the affaires of the Empire being compofed to the generall good and quiet of all, confined this Basticus with his noble family into Cappadocia. Hee everthrew adoacer which much dis Rurbed Italy : and afterwards he in stituted many most wholesome and commodious Lawes. But in the end, many turbulent feditions being raised in Constant inople to him irremediable, he dyed as some report with griefe: As others write, after hee had reigned seventeene yeeres and five moneths, hee dyed a death be

fitting such a man. For being surprised with a sit of the falling-sicknesse, which long hanted him: Or as Euagrium saith, out of an excesse of ea.

grium saith, out of an excesse of ea.

grium saith, out of an excesse of ea.

ting and drinking, or as dead drunke,
and being ordered as a dead man,
was buried alive; but when hee was
heard out of the Vault to implore his
servants and guard most dolefully
& lamentably to let him out thence,
not to governe the Empire any longer, but to resigne it, his wise Ariadna forbad them strictly to doe it; so
he miserably perished.

Appendix.

90 Anasta-

90 Anastasius.



Anno Domini 491.

491.

Anno Domini His Emperour was by Natiand having taken possession, the better to confirme himselse in that effe, combined by a present and speedy course, and by donatives of great value, with Clodoneus King of France, by whose meenes hee wasc. stablished in the Dignity and State. He seemed a great lover of the Christian Religion: but afterwards by

the persuasion of Acatim Bishop of Constantinople, a man tainted with the herefie of Arianisme, began to follow and embrace it : for which being reprehended by Hormisda Bishop of Rome, by the way of Embasfadors flighting the with contempt, and difmissing them, saying, That it belonged to the Emperour to reprehend the Popes, and the Popes ought not to reprehend Emperours: and this answer he made with great indignity and fupremacy. Wheruponas * an Italian *sumario delle Author saith, were it for so great an wire de gl' 1minsolency and pride, or other errors, perasore Romain the presence of his Peeres and all the Court, by the divine judgement hee was wounded with a Thunderbolt, and so dyed suddainly after hee had governed 26 yeeres. A little be- Appendix fore his death, saith Baronine, there Baro. were seene terrible earthquakes and other prodigies; and hee was often terrified in his deepe with fearefull visions,

visions, amongst which this was one:

A man of a sterne looke, holding booke in his hand, saying, Ecce, of perversitatem fidei tue, annos quatuor.

decim vita tua deleo : See, for thy per.

versnesse of beleefe, I put out fourteen yeeres of thy life: And being premo-

nishedby the Oracle that he should dye by fire, although hee fought 'all

possible precautions and preventions thereof. Anno 518. 9 of July a most

fearefull lightning with a clap of

Thunderterrified his very heart lo. thathe went from chamber to cham-

ber, from couch to couch, and was carried into the neathermost part of

his Palace in a cave or cellar, where

no light did appeare: yet for all that was strucke dead with lightnings

Annot. Mise. Constantinople, and no substance or

Annor part. 3 moisture found in his body at all but

dryed like a pot-sheard, or a bone

burnt in fire.

9'x Instinue.



Anno Domini 523.

Vstinus a Thracian by nation, An. Dom. was called out of bondage to 523. the Empire: He was really a lover and professor of Christian Religion, and as it were a defender thereof: he opposed all herelie, and banished all Arrians out of Constantimople: Whereupon King Theodori-

91 Instinus.

cus a fautor of that Sect, being much disgusted, forced and constrained Pope Iohn with many of the noble men of Rome to goe to the Emperour, to perswade him to restore the Arrians, and recall them: otherwise, that hee would doethe like, nay, worse to all the Clergy and Bishops in his Kingdome: which through feare was by the Pope performed. And returning backe with the Roman Barons, the Kings demand being not performed, the Pope was immediately imprisoned, and there starved through hunger. The good Emperour perceiving this, and being now very aged, had no defire of revenge, but dyed with griefe as all Authors report, in his chiefe City of Constantinople, to the great discontent of the Christians, having chosen his Nephew Iustinianus to be his successor.

In the eight yeere of his Reigne,

on a Fryday at Constantinople, 5 Calend. Inny, at dinner-time there was such a suddaine Earthquake, that with it and other strange magicall charmes the Winds bluftering every where in the house, blowing the Kitching-fires about, breda double destruction to the people, both of ruines and fire mixing together: and Esquilib. 4. Euphrasius, Bishop of that City, ha- cap. 5. ving at that time his head strucken offby the disaster, was intombed in the fire.

92 Iustini-

92 Inftinianus Magras.



Anno Domini 527.

An. Domini 527.

Visionan, an Illgrian by Nation, was a very zealous man in the Christian Religion, and of a fingular learning and wit rather Angelicall than Humane. Hee reduced all the Imperial lawes into one volume, and to the Codex hee inferted the Digests and Authenticks, by ted for the maintenance and confer-

vatibo

vation of States. He overcame the Vandals, tooke the City of Sale, and freed all Italy from the tyranny and cruelties of the Goths. He subdued the Moores which wasted and spoyled Affrica, with whose spoiles the famous Captaine Belisarins built two stately Edifices in Rome, and founded a worthy Monastery in the City of Oreti, and endowed it with sufficient revenues for the maintenance of the religious, as allo many famous Churches. By the example of his Captaine Generallthis Emperour also in Constantinople samous all over the world in the honour of the most holy Trinity and St. Sophia. And having to his most honorable memory enlarged the Empire, hee fell into a strange disease, and became a starke foole, and so he dyed franticke, and was buried at Constanthe which the whole world is directinople in the yeare of his age 83, and of his Empire 38.

93 Instinut Innier.



April Dom. 566.

Uite contrary to his worthy Antecessor was this Anna Domin
most unworthy Instinus, 566.

an Illgrian by nation, and
a man most bitter, cruell, avaricious, unjust, persidious, fraudulent,
a contenuer both of God and man:
he would often utter these words,
With whom shall wee live at last? wee
kill armed menin Warre, and the un-

Anno 560, in this Emperors reigne Glotarius King of France, having a sonne Chrammus, who had often flowne out, and after some reconciliation had, having forgotten his former promise and duty to his King and Father, fell into an open rebellion against him, and after that received remission: At length hee raised Armes the third time against his Father in the lesser Brittannia, and being taken alive, was by the command of Cletarius shut up in a cottage, together with his wife and children, (by whose instigation hee was fourred on to this rebellion) wherein they were all burnt to death.

93 Fusti.

armed in peace: But by the divine Justice he lived not long in impunity, defiling himselfe with sundry sorts ofbasenesse, because dietings and the most exquisite nutriments, nor Physicke could afford him any affistance at all, but grew continually from bad to worfe. Whereupon because Sophia his wife (although wife enough for a woman) governed the Empire untill the time of Tiberim the second: but being a woman shee was not much feared, because in her time the Longobards over-ranne and possessed all Italy: but before this Instinus recovered, he adopted Tiberine as his sonne, and pronounced him Augustus. And (as some say) he built a City in Istria, now called by his name Iustinopolis: Againe falling ficke, his diseale fell into his feete, whereof hee dyed at his Imperiall City of constantinople, not having any great pompe or state & his funerall, all being rather glad in his death, than grieving for it; because of his vicious conversation and government.

94 Tiberius.



Anno Domini 576.

suffer by his Predecessor, succeeds in the Imperiall

Q 4 dignity

dignity according to his worthy deferts: He was a Thracian by nation, a man replenished with all splendor ofvertues, and all other excellent qualities beforming a Christian Prince. Hee was most indulgent to the poore, to whom he destributed the whole treasure of the Empire. Wherefore (peradventure) Almighty God made him so abundantly wealthy, and extraordinarily rich, that very shortly hee became possesfor of all the treasures of Narsess the Eunuch, which were of an invaluable esteeme and price. He recovered likewise Persia with many rich spoiles, and ever protested and defended the Roman state from all treacherous annoyances whatfoever: And in particular he releeved it in an extreame famine and dearth. Perceiving himselfe at last hastning towards his last day, by the advice of Sophiahis Mother in law, hee left Manritim

Mauritius his sonne in law successor in the Imperiall throne, which much advanced his greedy desire of governing, because Tiberius in sew dayes after passed to a better life at Constantinople in his Court vsually kept in that part of the City which lies next to the Sea, a place abounding with all sorts of pleasures, as of exquisite Gardens, Fish-ponds, rare prospects, curious walkes and perambulatories besitting so great a Majesties residence.

95 Mauri-

05 Mauritius.



Anno Domini 583.

583.

and qualities greatnesse of courage, and virtues invi3

invict degree of the Empire. And having taken possession, to his great honour he recovered Armenia and Persia. Afterwards hee gave himselfe over to a had life, persecuting Gregory the Great, and animating the people against him; and also persecuted greatly the Church. Wherefore by the Divine Judgement hee suddainly dyed, an Angeil having visibly fore-tolditin Constantinople, thar the Emperour should be staine with a knife.

Mauritius dreamed one night not long before his destruction, that scip.du Pless. Anno Domini : Auritius sonne in law to Tibe himselse and all his issue were staine Fries, was borne in Cappade by one Phocas: and having made dicia, and in his tender age ligent inquiry after such a man of gave great testimonies of a great spill that name, found that there was rit, making demonstrations of act but one so called in his whole Armost Princelike. my, who being but a poore clarke Whereupon for his magnanimity, of a band, flighted him. Lastly, his fouldiers feeing him in a miserable he deservedly ascended to the most perplexity, and that hee had not ducly

mutinied, and chose Phosas for their Emperour, who persecuted Maurinus even to Chalcedonia, where he tooke him, his wife, and children before his face, and to aggravate his sorrows, hee slew them, and lastly him in the twentieth year of his Reigne, and was intombed at Constantinople, in a Temple (as some report) builded by himselfe with admirable cost and lustre, as well for the materialls, as also for the modell, and largenesse of it.

96 Phocai.

96 Phocas.



Anne Domini 602.

trey a Game, and but a Centurion, was neverthelesse by the whole Army created Emperor. He was entertained in Constantinople with wondrous joy, and exoceding great honour, and to confirme his greatnesse, there was a Statue erected to him in S. Casarinia mongst the former Emperors. But not long after

after changing his activenesse into stupefying sloth, her became so idle, that Persia revolting was lost, and many other Provinces to King Cofroes, which King sacked and spoiled the City of Rome, imprisoning Zacharias Patriarch of Jerusal lem. Hereupon Phosas became more cruell, and by that meanes hee lost still more and more. Which the people of Rome being not able to fusser, not without great reason they raised Heraclius against him, who being vanquished, was brought manicled with Irons to Herackin, who looking upon him, faid, The wretched fellow, hast thou thus governed the Republick? To whom hee answered, Thou maift governe it better: Upon which reply Heraclin speedily apprehended him, and with great boldnesse and counge commanded some of his soldiers to ent off his hands and feete, and then

his members, cauting a flone to be fastened to his other limbs, and there with all to be cast into the Sea: and as some Authors report, the soldiers burned his body in revenge at Constantinople.

97 Heraclius.



Anno Domini 611.

His Emperour Heracline, an An. Dom.

Affirican by birth, was re-611.

plenished with Heroicall qualities,

240

qualities, and in particular in Che valry, and other military know. ledge, that all menadmired him. Hee had an ardent defire that the Christian Religion should be propagated and enlarged : and to that end he sought to take in Persia, at that time growne a Treasury of all manner of Riches, and there he repaired the ruined and demolished Churches.

Chosroes the Persian King, after many overthrows her received by Heraclius in his last flight finding himselfe ill, and endeavoring to make his younger fonne Mardefa King, Syroes the eldest understanding it, plotted with the Peeresthe destruction of his father; and so purusage, loading him with Iron pepricked to death with needles. fetters, and guives about his neckt. This Emperor Heraclius brought and legs, putting him into the darks, the Croise of our Lord backe against house

house which Chosroes had newly built, and lo by him tearmed, to lay the money and treasure which hee had got by Christian spoiles: where hee had a very little quantity of bread and water, sufficient onely to keepe him alive; but was almost famished, that hee did eate his owne Aesh off his armes, or as faire as hee could reach with his teeth: And likewise his son commanded these Peeres which detested him, to abuse and kick him, beare him, and spit upon him, bidding him eate his belly full of that gold and filver which he had taken from the Chillians.

Lastly, he tooke his younger brother Mardesus, and all the rest of his brothers, and commanded them to fuing his Father, at last overcame bestaine before his fathers face; and him, and then put him to extreme livedayes after caused his father to

24.2

to Hiernsalem, which had beene vis olently, and by force of Armes transported by the Parkans. At which time the feast of the Exaltation on was instituted. Returning to Constantinople, he retired him to his study and grave confultations ; and in particular hee much delighted himselfe in the study of Afrelegy lem were taken by the fargage to the drive with the Theoph. 10. posing to have lost his reputation it

ther imagined, or responding Princely novembers Herseline 30 1 195mirs grands to a solid vilatrodica esve But it of a attack and seed publicly the good become a middel of tice modern and any ablance for all A Bratish of Colland South Market by the too much knowledge therein hee became an Hereticke, and by the divine will Antioch and Hierufa and Arabians: whereupon becape and Anna Domini 613.

grew into a fitte of extreame melan choly, and so into a Droptic, and the forme succeeded, 613.

thereof dyed at Constantinople, and the forme succeeded, 613. was there inhum'd with great for vas elected and created Emperour' lemnity. Whis father Anno Domini 613; and Co-emperor. He was a great lover and preserver of the Christian sairly 98: Har man replenished with fuch graces nd prerogatives as can bee till ther

ther imagined, or required in a Princely governour, for which hee was univerfally beloved of all men. But it oftentimes comes to passe, that the good become more hateful than the nocent and culpable: for this man was hated and abhorred by Martina his Motherin law, who fought by treacherous devices to worke his end, and accelerate his face; but not able to bring it to effect of herselfe, shee acquainted her sonne Heraclion with this her diabolicall intent 3 whombeing in Higated and spur'd on with the defire of lo great a dignity promi fed her to poison him without the knowledge of any man : and fothis unjust and impious brother perform med it most cruelly at a great and sople, with a bunch of Grapes This villanous and heinous at well perpetrated not without horrourd conscience

conscience in the undertaker, and griefe of the Souldiers. Which most inhumane impiety when it was divulged, orgenerally knowne, his losse was much lamented of every man, and in the end sufficiently revenged by those that asteded his government, and loved his person: for setdome have the indignities and injuries offered to Princes, gone long unpunished upon the persons that were the perpetrators,

the beginning of a construction of the constru

R 3 99 Hera-

conicionee in the understand vinicia gricle of wilds impiecy was an in mode inhumance impiecy was an in was divulged, as gricle was divulged, as gricle was divulged, as gricle was divided line was fulfied with the factor line south over the indignities and an indignities are was unice office the language for the perform the was unpusified up-traces, got a was unpusified up-traces. See a suppossified up-traces.

An. Dom. 641,

Fraction, an Affrican borne, fo soone as hee had murthed red his brother, hee tooked the Imperials sway & management upon him, and reigned together with his perfidious step-mother Martina two yeares. Taking the possession hee began to live not like an Emperor, but like a most unwork.

thy man, crowning himselfe with gemmes of a thouland impleries and bestialities. This being talked and discoursed on by the people man to man, every man wished his death, or at least his deposing, which soone followed: for he handling the Senate and Citizens of Conftantinople with too great cruelty, they immediately revolted, and apprehending his Mother in law Martina, they cut out her tongue, and his nose, honouring them both in making them ride as it were in triumph for their indigne memory, they both remaining deprived of those pures? and of the Empire, to the general content of all.

R. 4 MIGG GAM-

ni moning land

dyman, crowns a fer fine wat; rob Constantings to some diken led on by man, cvery orat leadt in Ses Di : hewollo ate and Cirix
with too great medically reflect hending his Moring in the they care out from and and and nose, significant principal description gebrinining) His Confranting the third, was Nephew to Herenke on, not much unlike him in conditions: For he was a wicked and perverse man, an heretick, and a ruiner of the Republicke: hee was

most basely avariatious with all men,

and prime in all manner of wicked

actions.

actions. He made warre upon the Lombardes, by whom he was overcome, and in desperation came towards Rome with a great number of souldiers; and comming to Puglia with incredible unjustuesse and without all compassion he raced the City Luceria.

Afterwards comming thence to Rome, he carred it with 20000 fouldiers, wasting and ruinating the primest and stateliest ornaments of that most famous City: he also sacked, spoyled, and defaced the Churches. Departing thence, hee went to Syracusa, alwaies accompanied with infinite vices, and in particular with that of impurity and lust: Wherefore one day being in a Bath, hee was murthered by his owne attendants, having governed 25 yeares, and was inurn'd in Syracufa that renowned City, where Archimedes practised his rare inventions.

A11.2001.

spondanisu.

In the twelfth years of this Rick peron reigne, (as is recorded by an ancign writer); bue of the feavor Wonders of the World, the Calif (m) directive Image of the Submit which was placed in the Haven'of Rhodes, which was of that huges nesse, that standing (as it did) Rust ling, it was two foote high; and being before disjected by an Earth quake, was at length broken by Ma having Brince of the Sarazem, and fold to wion, who loaded goo Cal mels with the braffe whereof it was dailte god and a state of a state of caption body and the charge been Mining the second of Assembly : In programmes survey For Confidence the forces of meetings are seen to

wary Chan has time a seed out ? Adon de roure y en diud but and a companilous Sarazen with the molefied at first Abanya Is them wilder spini. angent of A spirite a general services first minned. books, with the property troubled by anoth but a containing will people there after. uli prieur Anno Domini 65462 despet In the Extune to Charlenger leadlen

White Partie reason that this Con- Anno Domin flantine was a good Christi- 654. and repleni-Thedswith all morall vertues; fuocondesia the Empire with the beneplatitum, or good liking of all the Christians : In the government whereof he tooke for his corregulanormor Co-emperors. Heraclins and Tiberiae his brothers. He recedified many

many Churches that were defaced and demolished by the Hereticks, and built many other most noble and fumptuous. Hee overthrew the Sarazens which much annoyed and molested the Remans, and made them tributaries and subjects in despight of them to his great honour, and to a general quiet of their neighbours, before much infested and troubled by those barbarous and cruel! people. Hee returned after. wards to Canstantinople, to unite the Greeke&Roman Churches. Healfembled at the instance of Pope 14000 the fixth Councell: in which in which permitted to the Gnecian Procession contract Matrimony with a lawfull woman. Finally, having lived most Christian-like, he dyed Saint-like in the 17 yeare of his Empire at Constantinople.

In the senth yeere of his Reigne's vehement plague infested mor onely

the City of Rome, but many other Cities of Italy for three moneths, Paulus and Anastasius are Authors. as Paulus addeth moreover, that at Rome there visibly were seene of many, a good Angell and a bad to goe from house to house the bad having a Javelin in his hand, and as many lib. Hist. Broakes as he gave at any doore, at Long. cap. 9. the command of the good Angell, so Anast in Agai many dyed out of that house the next day. The Divine power hath often imployed Angelsto be the executioners of his just commands against wicked Cities and Kingdomes.

102 Justinia

the City of The Australia State Statement o anish 102 Instinianus 2. 1-19-1-19-1 Stephen in og nare and ment alonto. exisonii -191411911) Simil W.M. Chily often in mineral Augustage de contraction Anno Domini 686. (goisto)

Anno Domini 586,

faid Emperour, and of the fame Country by birth, was in his beginnings a man very Christian-like, pious, and liberall: Hee enlarged the Constantinopolitan Empire, and composed many most profitable and wholesome Lawes, alwayes highly honouring the Christian

fian Religion. But soone after hee shewed himselfe inconstant and variable against God and man: because hee broke the peace already made with the Sarazens and Hungarians, by whom hee was much distressed. Returning to Conftantinople, her made himselse odious to all the Comminalty, by endeavouring to disanull the aforesaid decree and order made in the fixth Councell afore-faid, which was celebrated in his Fathers time. And likewise hee sought to put Pope Sergins to death; whereupon the whole City arose up in Armes against him, making Leontius Patricius their Generall, who immediately opened all the prisons, and freed all that were condemned by Instinian, and chafing him out of the Imperiall command, he caused his nose to be cut off, and banished him into Cersonia, an Island of Pontus. Being on the Sta

Sea in the way to his banishment and by tempests in extreame perill of casting away, was admonished by a familiar friend of his, that hee should make a solemne vow to God, that if hee recovered his Imperial Crowne, he would forgive his enemies, which is I doe (said he) God sinke me here in this place, which he performed having recovered it by entring into Constantinople by an Aque-duct, and every one of them he could light on, found him heavy in his revenge.

103 Lemii-

103 Leontins,



Anno Domini 696.

peaceably. This Emperour having intelligence that Affrica was revolted, arose from Constantinople with an Army, every man well fix't, compleate, and powerfull: and in the interim of this his expedition and voyage, newes was brought him to his

great perplexity, that the Constantimopolitans had elected Tiberius, a man of anancient and very noble family, for Emperour: Whereupon hee falling into an outrage and passion, by no meanes would endure this affront, but presently retreating, hee mett his Antagonist in the field, where each endeavoured their utmost in a pitcht battaile, which was not without great effusion of blood: but Leontius was taken prisoner by Tiberius, and had his nose likewise cut off, as he had done the like to his Antecessor Instinian, and was confined to a perpetuall imprisonment theretolive in misery, and in great, contempt, where hee shortly ended his life.

104 Tiber

104 Tiberius 3.



Anno Demini 6998

borne at Constantinople, was 6995 of an ancient and very noble amily, (as is above mentioned) and hrough the sedition of the Comminately was made Generall for Affrica, and by his Army created Emperor the Domini 699. Heedid use to rearch is Scale of his Armesengra-

ven in the pummell of his Sword: and he was wont to fay, whenfoever hee set his Seale to any Letters of Edict, Ordinances, or Commissions: See, this Sword that shall maintaine my Ordinances, and which shall make Warre against those who Ball contradité mine Edités : His meaning was, that it is not a matter of so great importance, to establish and make good lawes and decrees, as it is to cause them to be kept and observed.

This Emperor made his brother Heraclius a Generall, whom he sent into the East against the Agarem with a powerfull Army. He endea. was now exulant in Cersonia : but notwithstanding all his phots to that purpose, he prevailed nothing, nor

voured to put Iustinian to death who The same cotradictions I finde in most could he bring his intent to any ch Authors, as Heliodore, and fed. Whilst hee returned towards the Italian Constantinople, Iustinian was recal-Summary.

ledas Emperor, who having understood that his death was sought, and by all possible meanes wrought by Tyberius, hee luddainly caused him to be imprisoned, and not many dayes after, hee not onely deprived him of his Imperial! Dignity, but of his life also; commanding that in the presence of all the people his head should be disgracefully struck off, in the seventh yeere of his Soveraignty, histrunke or carcasse being deprived of funebriall folemnity and rites befitting the dignity and personage of an Emperor.

the Roman Emperors.

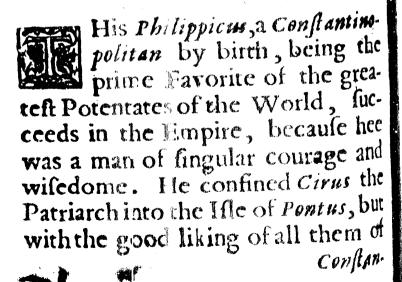
105. Philip-

105. Philippicus.



Anno Domini 782.

An. 200m.



constantinople and this he did, because he followed the orders of the Roman Bishop 5 in whose place imperiously and boldly hee placed a yong Abbat, *a pestilent Hereticke, a Arriani and sent him to Rome for his confirmation. Which moved Constantine the Bishop of Rome to passion, who called a Councell in Rome, wherein hee reprehended all elections made by the Emperour: and morcover condemning all hisopinions, he declared him an Hereticke. Yet this man persevering in his opinions, was by Anastasius chased out of the Soveraignty with great difgrace and contempt, his eyes being first pulled out, he ascerwards dyed without any note, and obscurely interred.

5 4 106. 474

106. Anafrasius.



Anne Domini 715.

An: Demind 745

Artenius, whose place of birth is not certainely birth is not certainely of his Antecessor, and also out of the Imperials throme, impatroned himselfe in the Orientall government in the yeere of Grace 715. Hee was so good and just in every action, that hee

hee deserved more than the onely name and title of Emperor. Hereedified many Churches defaced by the Arrian Hereticks. He wrott to the Bishop of Rome with great humility and reverence, protesting that his will was ever to continue a defender of the holy Christian faith. Whilest hee had sent a great Army towards Alexandria, many Princes cither through malignity or curiofity turned the fame Army upon and against him, creating another new Emperour called Theodosius: whereuponthere grew infinite, troublesome, and permicious seditions in the worldevery where. Finally, after many insupportable discontents and troublesome tedious passages, hee was by Leo the third murthered, in the first years and third moneth of his Empire: but as some write hee was forced to undertake a Monasticalldife. 107. Theodo-

the Roman Emperors.

107. Theodofins.



Anno Dom. 716.

716.

Anno Domini Heodosius the third, borne at Constantinople, tooke upon him the administration of the Empire the yeare above-said, but held it one onely yeerc. man was of a very inferiour and meane Family, the servant of? Pagan Scrivener: But having attalned to the Imperial dignity, he was a wonderfull lover, and zealous in

the Christian Religion; and to make it the more appeare, and as a visible demonstration thereof, hee caused many Images of Saintsto be pourtraided, and in divers places crected them. But being every way purfuedand persecuted by Lee, he chose abetter part, taking Priesthood upon him, and living Christian-like, full of charity and Christian duty. After that he retired himselse into 2 Monastery, where he lived very exemplarly, and there he continually persevered to his last day at Constantinople.

108. Leo.



Anno Demini 717.

717.

Anno Domini Manian His Emperour, au Isaurian borne, was contrary to his Predecessor, being a man infamous. Seeing that he could not oppose the Bishop of Rome, he ordayned that all his Subjects should pull downe the Images of Saints, and other Statues which werein Churches, alleadging that they were for no other use but Idolatry:

the Roman Emperors.

Idolatry: The which command Germanus the Patriarch not willing to obey, hee was by him confined, and Anastasius an Arrian was ordayned in his place, who by a Councell was deprived, and by the same Councell Lee was exhorted to recant this errour, and not to hinder good and pious men to use their devotions to the Images. But the Emperor would by no meanes consent thereto, but grew more exasperate and contemning:whereupon Gregory the Pope, and the whole Councell sentenced him to be deprived of the Empire, and hee dyed at Constantinople in the fourteenth yeere of his Empire.

Paulus Diaconus, together with Anastasius assirme, that within the City of Constantinople there dyed of pestilence and famine above three hundred thousand persons of all ages and both fexes, Anno. 719.

The

The Answer of this Lee to one that would be made a Gentleman.

This Emperor being at his Palace, a Citizen of Bologna, exceeding rich and wealthy, but of bale parentage, presented himselfe before the Emperor, saying, May it please your sacred Majesty to make and create me a Gentleman: for I have wealth sufficient to maintaine the state and degree of a Gentleman: The Emperor answered him, I can make thee much more rich than thou art, but it is not in my power to make thee noble: for that is an honour which thou must purchase by thine owne wirtue.

109. Constan-

109. Constantinus 5.



Anno Domini 720.

His man, being also an Anno Domini;

Is aurian by birth, fol-723.

Is lowing the steps of his

Father, persecuted good,

men exceedingly, and in what hee

could, hee destroyed all good lawes

and customes, bent himselfe to

witchcrasts and enchantments, and

to a thousand infamics, and as a

common

common enemy to Christian Religion, he followed the Arrian sect of Athanasius, Patriarch of Constantinople, by whose perswasion he caused many Priests to be put to death, with many Monkes and good Christians: Wherefore the Pope desirous to reforme his errours, and to reduce him to better courses, sent Embassadors unto him, exhorting him to quitt himselse of that pernicious sea: but they and the Popes Embassie were not onely slighted, but contemned and scorned: whereupon he was excommunicated. Upon this he contracted a new League with the King of Bulgaria, a man like himselse in every quality and condition. This man enjoyed the Empire very happily in respect of his owne person: but when, or where he dyed it is doubtfull: but fome doe affirme that hee dyed a Adrianople.

When this Emperor was baptized, he defiled the Font with his ordure: whereupon it was Prophetically conjectured, that much mischiefe would bee by him perpetrated: wherefore hee had the by-name of Copronymus. He was called also Cabellinus, because this Monster of men was so much delighted in horse-dung, that hee wallowed or anointed himselfe in it, and commanded his Courtiers to doe the ike. Theophanes and Theosteriscus n Nices.

mand the conficient Company of Milliania, or S. o Surface Could Line time pulicified all the staff of their upon the nomant being time of fielder territ, eat worde en leanth continuity is ages, is long of purities will yet a little Today Today FO. Least

When

When this files once was but, rised, : onubracial dies Deol 41 all landon where the state of the significantly Stoids la character of constitute THE WAR : homemagout a and som Corospones (3) Color Octo

The lenes of all

An. Done. 751.

upon the Remans being much di- gether with his sonne, and was instressed, tyred, and worne out of hum'd there. heart with continuall warres, were One thing that was remarkeable resolved to put themselves in the inthetime of his Regency, was, that power and protection of the French antholecond years of his reigne, and Where

Wherefore Lee intended to march with an Army into Syria & but per ceiving the enemies strengthro bee great, he retyred with great feare, and in liew of recovering the Provinces loft from the Empire, he betooke himselfe to lust and idlenesse; inventing every day new fashions of ni bondadol a save non apparrell, in the richest manner post boyrothy con goub shell fible to adorne himselse: but above -11 00 hor an marial of bornions to all he greatly was taken with Jewels; of which hee made himselfe a Diadem, especially with those which were taken out of the Church of s. Suphia, and wearing it continually, T this time the Empire was through the weight of it heedyed much afflicted, because the with an extreame paine in his head Barbarians in this Emperon at Constantinople, leaving his wife time possessed all the East. Where Hirene to governe the Empire, to

in the Summer time, betweene the Cyclades Isles, Thera, and Therasia. there appeared out of the Sea a vapour to boyle like the smoake of a chimney for the space of many daies, which by little and little growing thicke and large, broke out into into a flame: afterwards it cast out whole rocks of Pumide, and transported great heapes of them all over the lesser Asia, Lesbes, and Abydu. and all the maritine parts of Macedo. sig in fach fort, that the whole fu perfice of the Sea was covered with them: and in the middest of so great afire a new 11de grew, suddainly up by the heaping of the earth together, and joyned it selfe to that IRc, which is now called Sacra.

1 J. I. Constan.

III. Constantinus 6, 19630011



Anno Dom. 775.

ftantine his sonne, whose 776.

place of birth is not probably nominated, tooke upon him the Imperiall government. His Mother Irene, with whom hee ruled ten yeeres, was a cause that a Councell of thirty and three Bishops was held, in which many profitable lawes were made, tending to the general comodity

dity and benefit. Afterwards his mother perceiving that he would not be correspondent to her expectation and will, being hee abandoned himselfe to debauches and lasciviousnesse, there grew a dissention betweene them for that hee deprived her of all government, and himselfe governed absolute five yeeres. He was a most cruel man: for he caused the eyes of many noble Citizens to be pulled out, under pretence of their conspiracy and treason against him. The people seeing this, they recalled the Empresse Irene, and raking Constantine they imprisoned him, and in revenge they likewise plucked out his eyes, and to in that extreame misery he concluded his fate, the place of his death or interment bea ing obscured.

Inthe yeero 780, in this Emperors regency, a certaine man digging in at wall of Thracia, found a stone-cofe fin,

fin, wherein there lay the body of a man, and Letters fathed to the coffin in brasse, which made these words, Christus nascetur ex Virgine Maria: Credoin cum Sub Constantino & Irene Imp. 8. Sotterum me videbit. Theophanes and all other Greeke and Latine Historians con-Rantly affirme, Anno 793. Mens. Decemb.the River Tyber overflowed the City to the highth of twice a mans depth, fothat they were inforced to helpe and relieve one another by little skiffes and tubs. Anno 797. Theoph. writes also, that for the space of ten dayes the Sunne was darkned, that ships on the Sea could not steere a right course, and that many perished by this strange actident, being a thing against, and beyond nature.

the wheel of the color of the early at a IN A. Carolus Magnus. June word Chrisin madelle

Anno Domini 801.

Othename of Alagnus the greatnesse of this Carolus was: every way correspondent, who was a manucally vertuous, liberall, generous; and in Armes admitt rable, being by nation a Frenchimun After the death of his father Pipinur, hee remained coinheritor with his brother Carolus of the Crowne of France, but after the space of

tWO

two yeares hee remained absolute in the rule and government, in which there of the tooke in Aquitaine: Hee overthrew Desiderius King of the Longobards, and restored againe to the Church whatsoever Desiderius 2bove mentioned had taken away, and thereupon the Empire was put upon him, by the generall Councell, and the Popes, and crowned with great solemnity and triumph. Returning into France hee overcame the Saxons, conquered Spaine, hee subdued the Gascognes, Britans, and many other powerfull Princes, whereby hegot such fame, that from all parts of the world Embassadors came with rich Presents, beseeching his gracious favour. At length talling into a leaver, but as some lay, of a Plurise, and other inward paines of his bowde he dyed at Agnifgrane, to the in-Rimable griefe of the Universe, and wasbaried very honorably neerethe Capitoll.

to relate his worth, my unworth bimitted them to the Empire. He nesse would come sure short when labed the boldnesse of the Brifore for more satisfaction, I refert lines and English-men : and having you to Spendanus, and other Am rell conformed the Empire, becalthors.

the godly.



Anto Domini 814.

Auno Domini

France, fucceeds the good sformer possession.

Capitoli. Should I here undernie ponthe rebellious Gascoignes, and ed a Councell at Aquisgrane, at hich hee admitted his eldeft founc 113. Ludovicus Pins: Ot Lewis Lotharine as Co-emperor, and made Williamy, and Lewis his third for King Bavaria. But not long after, beauschee preferred Lewis his youth est some before the other, there rewagreat enmity, dissention, and atted amongst them, insomuch hatthey tooke Lewis their Father, nd deprived him of the Empire, oftunjustly imprisoning him: from hence they afterwards repenting eir so grosse and unnaturall errour, plarged him, and restored him a-He Emperor Lewis, borne with great reconciliations to

Charlemaigne, and made was This Lewis was a man wonderous ciement The lives of all

clement and mercifull, and always a defender of the Church and En pire. Lastly, he yeelded to fate in dyed necre Aloguntum, and wa buried in the Church of St. Arrelph where his urne is still to be seene.

Cedreness and the Annals of Fran testifie, that Anno 823, fundry and frequent prodigies were both sem and beard by Earthquakes & strange Lightnings, by fires falling from Heaven, raine of stone, pestilentia all mortality of men and beafts:and of age, lived for the space of a whole yeere without any foodar all.

Barron.

114. Losharius.



Anno Domini 823.

it was esteemed as a prodigy allow thereis likewise borne in that a young Girle about 12 years & France, succeeds his Father. 4mo Domins Hee made warre against his \$23. brothers, and being by them overthrowne, he sed to Aquisgrane, and even there not resting in lafety, hee was enforced with his wife and children to goe to Fienna: where he also was pursued by his enemies, insomuch that he only escaped. sergime

the Pope perceiving this, and being moved to compation towards him and the Empire, sent Embassadors to reconcile them. Whereupon it was concluded, that this Lothariu should have the government of Inly, and a part of France called Roma. wis with the title of Emperour. Final. ly, finding himselfe aged, and willing to disburthen himselse, he resigned the Empire to his eldest some Lewis to succeed after his decease, and hee taking the habit of a Monke upon him, in a short time departed this life in a Monastery, and was folemely inhuned at Prunie.

there was a Basiliske or Cockating in the City of Rome, bred in a vault that by his breath and aspect, or sight slew all hat saw him or came negre the place where he was all though Pliny lib. 8. rap. a. will have it, that hose Animals breed but it

one place, which he calleth Gyrenein, in dry places, and not in moist a But when God intends to punish the sinnes of man, all creatures whatsoer ver obey him, so that they breed when and where his divine will is,

115. Lude vicus, or Lewes.



Agua Anno Domini 855.

to a monasticalliste, his fon \$55.

MAN

man, grew arrogant, and himleste came neere unto the City of Rome with a great and potent Army, and to dominere the more, he commit ted outrages, rapines, and murthers. The people of Rome seeing this, they besought the Citizens and Alder. men to goe to meete him without the City-gates, and to entertaine him with all submission. Which being done, hee was pacified, and immediately hee went to visite Pope Sergius, who granted him in his departure from Rome many priviledges, and soleannly growned him Emperor. After that, he went to Pavia, and became very much devoted to the Roman Church. He was much molested with his sonne Charles, who with his many plots of treason, sought the death of his father: for which cause many Lords were punto deals in Gallia Cisalpina upon suspicion And having wel composed all things concerning

concerning the E opire, he died in Milan, having governed 21 yeares, was buried in great pompe after the Romane manner in Milan aforefaid. Mathens Westime. writeth that Anny Dom. 870. the Danes comming into England, wasted & spoiled the country, committing all manner of outrages, as ravishing women and maids of all forts and qualities: among the rest Ebbathe Abbesse of Collinghams Abby hearing of their coming, called all her Nuns together, and with a razor cut off her owne note, and uprer-lip, perswading the rest so to do, rather then to be abused by the Danes, which they instantly did. The Danes comming thither, and seeing fuch a strange spectacle of martir'd faces; in a rage palpably perceiving themselves deluded, set fire on the Monastery, & burnt them every moherschild. They likewise took king. Edmund, and binding hinto a tree, whipped

whipped him a long time with cords knotted in a most gicivous manner, afterwards shor him full of arrowes, & lastly cut off his head: This hapned inthis Emperors time although no. thing touching him, yet for the sailsfaction of some, I inserted as athing worthy of inemory Spon in Lodovice.



876. Charles thethird being calledn and crowned Emperour Augustus, &. this heing perceived by the tonnes of Lewis, they took it as an indignity not sufferable; and suddenly with all expedition they levied a great army, and came into Isaly with an absolute intent of depriving him both of Em-116. Charles 2. surnamed Culvus. pire and life. Now Charles gives order for his defence, and fortifies reona with great and inpregnable forincations and strength, by all possile industrie, there to prohibite and oppethe passiges of the enemies presneare the City of trent. But etell ficke in Mantua, and by an inpricated medicine administred unto im by Zedeohias his Phisician a Iem, fluddenly dyed at Mantua. harles was a very good christian, Harles the brother to the dvery devout he built many churforesaid Lewis beganne besand monasteries in diversparts reigne in the yeare of grate the world, & enlarged the service 876 God, to his best possibility and po-

WCI.

an. DOM 876

. The lives of all

wer. And with all due funebrial rites, was interred at Se. Denis his Church neere Paris where he lies in expedition of a glorious resurrection.

Charles 3 Crassus.



879.

His Charles borne in France Anno Domini was furnamed the groffe, h wasking of Germany & Frank

He was a good Christian, and a very good disposition, a greaten my to malefactors, and very leve in punishing such as transgressed lawes. He was crowned by Ro

Iohn &pronounced Augustus. After ten yeares he made war agair. It the ormans, and subjected them in such fort, that Rodiff dustheir king, demanded peace with all sub nission, promising moreover that he would becove a christian, with all his court & followers: to which demand Charles easily and willingly condescendes, to his great content and satisfaction. And the more to confirme his love, he was Rodifridus his Godfather in baptisme. After many tedious and troublesome wars, hebecame much impoverished, and was destitute and forsaken of all his nobility and Peeres, and deprived of the Empire. And being thus abandoned he died miserably, and with smal and no honor he was enterred in a poore sepulchre.

Arnolphus.

118. Armalfus.



Anno. Dom. 887

Anno Domini **2**84

So called the beautiful.

to Charls and king of Frace, in which country he was both, took upon him the Empire whering he governed 12. yeares. Formofus being called to the aide of the Post came into Italy, and being entredinto Bergame, he slew Ambrose Count of the city. And being come to

Rome, he restored the Pope to his former dignity with great folemnity, and concurse of people of most remote nations. After that the Pope crowned him with great pomp and triumph, and by the reason of the infinite number of the people he was enforced to retire into France. He fought with the Mozuntins and oveicame them. Hesubdued the ormanns which were now rebelled and fallen from the Empire. But at length finding all peaceable and quiet, he gave himselse over to his pleasure and lust, and became so in solent and proud, that at last he fell from the Church, and rebelled: whereupon peradventure through the divine iustice be fell into a long an incurable infirmity, whereof he miserably concluded his daies at Ratisbona, and was entombed at Hotings.

V 4 Ludovicus.

HID. Lewis 3.



Frenche death of the Ante-

Au. Domini 901.

Ecedent Emperour, by theelection of the Swizzers and tic French, his some succeeds, in the yeere 901, who was also by Nation a French man. About this time the Hungari ns made cruell incursions into the confines of Christendomi, and demo ished all the Churches in those parts i a most malicious conte prand inhumane indignities. To whose violence this just, benigne,

and excellent Prince being wonderfully desirous to resist and oppose, he sent an Army against them, who at the first encounter were routed and overthrowne. Afterwards challenging his Fathers Kingdome of Berengarius, in a battaile overthrew him with marveilous industry and courage: But the battaile againe renewed afresh, this Lewis was worsted and taken, and imprisoned at Verena to the losse both of his eyes and Imperiall dignity. Lastly, being enlarged, he retyred himselse into Germany as aprivate man, overloaden with difgrace, and overborne with griefe he surrendered his last breath, and had sepulture at Ratisbone.

the Roman Emperors.

120. Conra-

120 Conradus



Auno Domini

His Conradus borne in Francewas a man so great, powerfull, and generous, that he was
created Augustus. In the beginning of
his governmet he sound or any Countries adverse: but afterwards with a
strong considence of his curteous
clemency, and mercy of this singular
Prince, they voluntarily came in, and
submitted without any molestation
or mulch. Neverthelesse in the third
verte

yeare of his Empire, the Hungarians entred into Germany and lacked Bavaria with many other opulent and rich Countries. Against whome this Monarch advancing, to the honour of the Empire he vanquished and crushed them. And having performed many notable enterprises, knowing himselfe to be neere his end, assembling may Almain Lords, he exhorted them to live well, and to a fealty towards the Roman-Church, intreateing them to create Henry the fon of Otho Emperour, which he having obtained; he laid downe the Imperiall scepter, and after the seventh yeare ofhis reigne, he departed to another life dying in Germany being with due obsequies encombed at Fulda.

121. Henry

The Fowler or Falconer wherewith he was much devlighted.

* The Fowler -1. T.2 I. Henry . Surnamed Auceps.

Anno Domini

perour, who was a man abundantly eplenished with singular graces, and sublime offs above all men of histime, and hec became a Monarch so famous, that he was beloved, honoured, and reverenced of every man. And although many Dukes and Princes rebelled against him, he neverthelesse with his admirable

rable prudence pacified them all.He suppressed the Saxons to his great honour and reputation, and recovered a world of treasures and wealth from them. Hee subdued many other Provinces and Cities with little or no difficulty, but rather by his discreere meckenesse and gentle clemency, wherefore hee eternized his name to memory. Afterward being furprized with a grievous infirmity, (assome write) a dead Palsie, leaving all quiet, he left his sonne Otho Emperour, to whom hee recommended true and incorruptible stice in his government; and by title and little hee yeelded unto death at the age of 60 yeeres, and 17 of his government, being with great for lemnity and pompe befitting fo worthy a man, inhumed at Quendelbburg.

122. Othe

122: Orborhegreat.



Anno Domini

His was the first German Emperour, being by birth a Saxon, and crowned by Pope Lee. He was a mar:

veilous Christian-ike man, a desendor and lover of the Church. Her overcame Bolestaus King at Bohemis, and Hugo Count of Paris. Hee subdued the Hungarian, and after so many victories and trophes, perswaded by some Cardinalls against the iniquity

of Pope 10hn, being moved with a godly zeale, he came into Italy with a mighty Army, and tooke Berengurise with his sonne, and confined one of them into Gracia, and the other into Germany. And being come Rome, hee deturbed the aforesaid Pope from the seate, and by the instigation of the people he made Lee Pope. And for the commodity and good univerfall hee determined and arbitrated many litigious dissentions. Inthe end finding himsel'e very aged, he elected for his Companion in the Imperial dignity his owne sonne otho : and returning into Germany his native Countrey, hee dyed at Wrenna, as others write, at Quendelbaurgh, having reigned 12 yeeres inthe Imperiall Majesty, and lyeth interred at Magdeburg.

123. Othe 2

123. Othe 2.



11mo. Dane. 968. His Otho, by Nation a German, tooke the Impensil Scepter in hand, and following his Fathers steps hee was most Christian-like, and an excellent propugnator of the Church. In Germany he tooke Henry Diske of Edvaria, and with his owne hands Emperourlike he disposses felled him of that Signory. Hee fought against Lotharian King of France, and overcame him

who had spoiled and wasted many countries. He subdued Dalmatia with great valour to his perpetual honour. But afterwards fighting against the Greeks, he was routed in such fort, that he lost his whole army, and himselfe fled being disguised, and by sea was transported into Sicilia. where being discovered, he ransomed him. felfe by infinite humms of moneys. And being enlarged, of the Siciliant he was wonderfully reverenced and honoured by them, they themselves attending and conducting him to Rome with exceeding great honor,? where shortly after he died, leaving his son otho to succeed, himselfe having governed 17 years, and lieth also entombed in Rome.

X 124 Otho.

3 06

124. Otho 3



Anno Domini \$85, on of the Empire with great difficulty, because there was a great confusion about him, and Henry Duke of Bavaria: but after with the Electors all accorded to the and this their election was confir sed by Pope Benedict of those times. He was not any way different from the conditions of his predecelfors: for he was a great desender of the

the Church. And in all his warres (which were many)he remained invincibly victorious, having alwayes a brave spirit, wherefore he was called the wonder of the world. Finding all in quiet and peace he intended to go into Italy, which he did, and came to Rome, and was crowned by Gregory the fifth with wonderfull folcomicy: and being very delirous to retuine into Germany, he was poiloned by the Romanes, and died suddenly in Rome, the eightenth yeare of his Empire, committing his body to his fons to be conducted folemnly into Germany, there to be interred at A. quisgrane, and his ashes to be inurn'd; after the Romane fashion. This Emperour married Mary the daughter of the king of Arragon, which Mary often entifed a young Earle (a mon of a singular chasting, as being himselfe alsomarried, to the satisfaction of her last; bus being by him repulsed, she complained X = 2

fed.

plained to Otho, that the Earle had forced her to his desire: Wherefore Otho commanded him to be beheaded. The Earles Lady taking up the head of her husband, came and threw it before Otho as he was at that time in the Seate of Judgement, with many teares and word, charging him, that hee was guilty of innocent blood, which shee proved by taking (before his face s among and the rest of his company) a red hot Romans, Iron in her hand, which never hurt at whose- her: Othe seeing that, and the Lad hot Iron dy thereupon insulting, promised her his hand, his owne life in satisfaction: But the pa was not Peeres after much intreaty somewhat nocent of pacified the Lady, and the matter beat act wher-ing more seriously sifted, the whole crime fell upon the Empresse, whom The was ac-Otho commanded to bee burnt, and gavethe Widdow 3 Castles, to her and her children for ever. Barro.

This Emperour also appointed divers Offices in the Empire, as Chan: Chancellor, Dapifer, Pincerna, and the like; adding those places as honorable to those Earles and Counts, upon whom hee conferred them, thenceforth to be irremoveable for CVCI.

125. Henry 2.



Enry the second borne in BA- Anno Domini warin, was by the Electors 1001. created Emperor in the yeere of Grace 1001, being at first Duke of Hee was an excellent and Saint-like man, and had a Lady X3



to his wife, worthy and like himselfe, adorned with all compleas pertectioris. This man by the reason of serious occupations, concerning the Imperiall affaires, could not for a certaine space come into Italy: but dispatching his businesses of greatest importance, he ca me to Rome, not in 2 pompous manner, but with a convenie tand due greatuesse, and was by Benedict 8 then Pope crowned Emperour. Afterwards he went toward Capua, against the Saxons, and staied them out of Italy, together with many Greeks which favoured the Turks. At length having well composed the Empire, and founded the bishoprick of Bamberge, he matched his fister in marriage to stephen king of Hmgary:afterwards falling sick, in a short time died; I finde it not recorded where to the great greife of all men, and lieth enterred as Bamberg before mentioned.

126 Conradus.

126. Conradus 2.



Ot without great contention Anno Domina Frwo yeeres after the death of 1034.

Henry this noble and lubline Prince borne in Franconia, was lawfully chosen Emperour, who immediately made warre upon Elibrand Duke of Milan, and besieged him 3 although out of his owne clemency and noble minde, and by the intreaty of the Arch-bishop of Colonishe raised his siege. Departing thence hee went to Rome, and by Pope

XA

Pope Iohn was crowned Emperour with great folemnity and triumph. After some dayes departing from Rome, he warred against the Sclavenians, and bravely overcame them. He ordayned many most commodious and profitable lawes, amongst which this was one, That what Prince soever violated the peace, hee should lose bis head. It is not found, nor certainly knowne when, how, nor where this most Christian Emperour dyed: Neverthelesse itis credibly to be supposed that a good end concluded so good beginnings, and so vertuous a life 5 but had ininterment at Spires.

Glaber among st other Authors reporteth, that on the Feast of Saint
Peter and Saint Paul, the 29 of June,
Anno Domini 1033, at sixe of the
clocke in the morning the Sunne he
gan to be eclipsed, and continued untill eight in a very strange manner;

the Suune sceming to bee of the colour of a Saphire, being in the upper part like the Moone in the last Quartile: and the countenances of men scemed of the colours of the dead, pale, and wanne; and what soever was in the Ayre, seemed of a yellow or Saffron colour, to the terrour of all men: so that the greatest Philosophers and learnedst of those times could not give any other reason, but that it portended murtality a and demonstrated a power incomprehensible by humane nature and reason.

127. Henry

127. Henry



Atmo Damini 1039.

314

Fter the good Conradu, Henry his sonne borne also in Franconia, succeeded in the Eupire: In the beginning of his Reigne hee fought very fortunately against Hurdericus King of Bohemia, and made him tributary, so that he neverafter disturbed him. He overthrew the Hungarians, and restored So on to his Kingdome, of which hee had beene deprived by Ladiflaus. About

bout this time there grew many issensions in Rome amongst the Pretes concerning the Popedome, and ewith fingular prudence laboured opacifie them , and caused a Counell to be called, in which Clemens he second was elected as true Pope, nd by him was crowned Emperor. Afterwards hee made warres upon he Sarazens.

the Roman Emperors.

Returning into Germany, he built a fare'v and fumptuous Church in amberge, dedicating it to St. Greory, and obtained it to be a Cathe-Itall, with an obligation of fending certaine quantity of Incense to the Pope, and a white Horse with due furniture.

Bertholdus reports this, That Heny beginning to loath and hate his wife, tho was a most innocent and vertuous roman, committed her to prison, there he compelled many to violate and proce her : he sommande! bis second Sonnt

sonne Convadus to doe the like which herefusing being his step-me ther, this Henry denied him to l bis sorne; and after some other in ward infirmitie besides bis Apoplexi as peradventure icalousie, which man times breeds from a meer but falsesaf pition, and can feth perpetuall dissemi on, and debates, which by continuance, altereth the nature of love converting it to a loathing and hatred, oftentimus to the ruine of one or both partiu. Or the memorable goodnes 1056. He died in Aquisgrane, leaving of the father, Henry the son, his sonne Henry to inherit the crown the place of his birth being imperiall, and had his funerall obsequies performed in a most royall and glorious forme, and thus buriel at Spires.

128. Henry 4



ot knowne, was elected Emperour, though he were very young, who the beginning shewed himselfe ery forward to good, and a great eemy to vice. He afterwards became x28. Hem foud and insolent, and a contemner treligion, so that he became crul, whereupon fundry Popes roclaimed him heretique.

recanting

recanting at length his errors, he wa received into the bosome of the Church. Not long after being a Pavia, he againe fell from the faith and laboured to deprive Pope Grego ry of his seate. But the Germans put ceiving him in fuch a variable incon stancy and malice, deprived him the Empire, in whose place the chose Rudolphus Duke of Saxon Whereupoa this Henry with gira indignation put many both of the Clergy and layty to death, and cree him, and was buried at Spires.

129. Henry 5.



ted a new Pope in his owre Company, fonne to the former du Den try. In the meane time this middle Emperor, whose place of 1106. phus the new Emperour gathered birth is nor mentioned, by great Army, and overthrew Home the Divine will having pacified the andall his adherents : and thus he Empire, hee came with a powerfull dyed, leaving an ill savour behild Army in o Italy, and to Kome, under pretence of peace, and by a wile tooke the Pope Paschalis with all the Clergy, and deprived them of their faculties. Whereupon the people of Rome slew an infinite number of the Germans,

129. Han

320

Germans and chased them out of Rome, comming another time to Rome, he was crowned by one Man. ritius a bishop of his owne making. Paschalis being dead he was excommunicated by Califtus: Returningto himselfe, with great hmiliation herenounced his former proceedings refigning himselfe into the hands of the Pope; and promising thence forth to be a faithfull man. Wherefore the Pope moved to compassion, absolved him, and restored him to his former dignity. Being returned into Germamy, he shortly after surrendred his life at Traiectum in Germany, and lies bu riedalso at spires.

130. Lotbarius

130. Lotharius.



Anna Dono

Emperour Lotharius was chosen by the Electors, he then being Duke of Saxony, a man of excellent parts, and most prudent in in all his actions, religious and a lover of true instice. He replaced Innocentius the third, & restored him to the seare, by whom he was with many previsedges and great solemnities crowned Emperour of Germany: Returning

Returning into his Countrey with great Majesty and State: he proclaimed warres against the Bohemians, and with fingular valour in a short time hee suppressed their impudent boldnesse. After that hee pacified many differnions of great importance in Italy, and of great confequence concerning the Romans. He chased Rogeno Duke of Calabria and Puglia out of those parts, which he contrary to all Justice most unlawfully usurped, & he relieved many that twere oppressed and distressed. the end having composed all in qui. et, he returned home, wherehee peaceably refigned his life, and dy was Duke of Buvaria, and 1139. leaven yeeres, and lyes buried in Nephew to tienry the fift, Saxony.

wise defrauded: Their habits with as an occasion that hee with many white

white, and for the space of nine yeers Tyrius lib. 12. here were no more but nine of them; cap. 7. but shortly after their number grew infinite.

131. Conradus.



nd was elected Crefar by the entire An. Dom: 1124, the order of the pulent of the Electors. For his Knight Templers was instituted by temency and piety hee was great this Emperour, and the charge like abeloved of Saint Bernard, which

334

other Christian Princes went very powerfully against the Turkes, and Emanuel the Emperor of the Graki shewed his Grecian malice, and mixed the meale which was for the bread of the Christian Army with some pernicious mixture, as challe grownd into flower, by the which treason and villany most persidious an infinite number of the Army dy ed, and miscrably perished; info much that fach a mortality day increasing worse, and more vehe ment, the good Conradus was en forced to surcease his resolution and impresse, and to march in Thracia: And before his Coronnie on having done many notable,

Anno Domini 1150, a certaine great man called Hugo, built a Castle neare making a stay in Iconium or Gracia the house of Cluni, but being intreated to defist, hee with a contempt promised him necessary victualling ejected the request; but sixeyeeres for his Army: But the wicked man after the said Castle by an Earthquake (the Earth gaping under it) was swallowed up, and that place being filled with water, became an abysiive Lake.

132. Fredericus Barbarossa.



ble, and famous acts, hee passed was called Barbarossa, be-Anno Domini better life, and dyed at Bamba was called Barbarossa, be-Anno Domini and had his interment at Lorchina cause he had a red Beard: he 1152.

Was

washound in Swede, and his brothe Com adus being dead, he was elected He come into Italy with an invincible army, and be caguerd Tortona, and facked it he was by the Pope at Rome crowned Emperour of the Germani. Returning thence to his owne country he atchieved many memorable and worthy acts. But afterwards upon some indignity conceived against the Pope, became againe, witha great army before the walls of Rome, and the citizens having man'd the walls for their lafeguard & defence it happed that some souldiers of the Imperiall army found a Hare, and with a great shout and outery, which they usually made at their first onless in warre, courfed her, which ranned rectly towards the citty, the fouldien purtur g her. The citty fouldiers for poling them to make an affin through feare for looke their states and retreated from the walls: Whid

the Emperous perceivings/piesently led on his army, and scaling the walls, tooke in the Citty, and facked it is fixth.

And by the reason he softered such a schisme, he was excommunicatedly whereupon he in a ragd rooke alange things from the Church. He perfection ted Pope Alexanderthe third, of the house of l'andinelli Sanese, taking part with the Anti-popes, and especie ally with Indas Cremafons. Making warre against the Venetians, he was by them overthrowne, his sonness. ken, and hi sfelte as it were skeerly affoibled. He with great fubmission, by the meanes of the said renetians was reconciled. He fought valiantly against the Turkes, and gained many notable vistories. He conquered Armenia, and in that country swim ning his horse over a river, was dro vned, &afterwards wastakenup, and his funeral riteswere performed at Tyre. There

and the same

339

There hapned in the yeare 1169. 03 the fourth day of February such a vebement earth-quake in the whole Isle of Sicily, moving the whole Island shat it was perseived in Calabria, and the stately a decalthy City of Catana wa fautierly shattered, that there was not one house left standing, and there were above fifteene thousand men and women with their children, oppressed wish she ruine thereof, which was an accident to be deplored and lamented all over the Christian world as an ex. emplar punit on by the All-powerfull hand of the God omnipotent.

\$33. Hemy

133. Henry the 6.



faid Ferderick borne also in 1190.

Swede after his election went to Rome in great magnifiscence and triumph, & was there crowned Emperor by Pope Calestinus. He fought with Tancredus, and beleaguered him in Naples, tooke in the citty, and the said Tancredus was slaine by the souldiers, and his sonne Will am with his two sisters were carried away

away prisoners into Germany to the Emperour, who was already removed for feare of a suspected plague. But they together with a great number of Bishops and Pre-Tates were most crue ly murthered: For which outragious cruchies Pope Calestine excommunicated him:although afterwards upon great sub. missive humiliation hee was againe restored and absolved, and was made by him King of Sicily. Afterwards falling grievously sicke in Mesana, and having recommended his brother Philip and his owne sonne Frederick to Pope Innocent, hee gave up the ghost in Pandrma, and after the Roman custome was richly entombed there.

In this Emperours time lived one Hugo Bishop of Lincolne, who in his visitation comming to the Abby of Godstoe, and entring into the Church to doe his devotion, and beholding | the Koman Emperors.

beholding a new Hearle covered with funerall ornaments very richly adorned, asked whose it was, and fwer was made of Rosamunds; hee presently commanded it to betaken thence, and the corple to be buried, nor in the Church, because stree was an unchaste woman.

134. Philip.





Great diffention did arife a- Anno. Dom. mongst the Electors upon 1199. the death of Henry the fixe, because

343

because some stood for this Phillip Duke of Swede, and brother to the · late Emperor: an other some stood for Otho Duke of Saxony, who was Grandchilde to Lotharius Emperor. Whereupon Pope Innocentius (in confideration that Fredericke and Henry, the ancestors of this Philip, had beene rebelious to the Church) declared otho to bee the right and true Emperor: Wherefore Philip being nuch distasted, by the assistance of Philip King of France, hee made warre against othe. In the meane while Innocentias excommunicated Philip, together with all his adherents, which either favoured or assisted him. Afterwards there sollowed a pacification, on condition that Philip was declared Emperor of Germany, but hee governed with great perplexity and molestations: Within a while after he was murthered at Bamberg by Altigra-

The lives of all

nus Prince of Turigia, and by that meanes there enlued a generall peace and quite: He was conveighed to Spire, and had a stately funcrall celebrated for him, with a monument there.

135. Other



borne a Saxon, and Duke 1199. of Saxony was cleded Emperor: And having taken an oath not to violate the Church, who not

not long after his coronation by Pape Innocentius, he violated his oath, by ranfacking many churches, for he was a man more coverous than religious: and immediatly after, the beginne to warre against the Remans, by whom he was chased out of Rome, and overthrowne: but being more enraged, he opposed hinselfe against the Pope, and against Fredericke, sonne of the late Emperor, from whom hee too e with little or no resistance, many lands and places: Which Innocentius understanding, called a Councel in Rome, and deposed him of the Empire, and by the affishance of many Princes against him, in the behalfe of the Pope, hee had fuch a great overthrow, that he lost all his men. Whereuponthe Electors accorded to elect Frederick King of Siclia Emperor. For returned againe into Germany, these to make all possible preparations for the

the defence of his Crowne and dignity. And having mustred up al his power and strength, pirched a battaile against Fredericke, wherein he lost theday, together with his life; being wounded in thirty feverall places in his body; and was interred at Brunswicke.

136. Fredericke the 2.





The being deprived of the Anno Domini Empire, Fredericke (aSexdenborne) was elected, who was

was crowned by Honorius Pope, by whose asistance he was restored frangled at Tarante, and lyes burithe kingdome of sicily although that favour was very ill required, because he suddenly made open wars facking, wasting, and spoiling many places that did belong to the Church, wherefore he was excommunicated and deprived of the Empire: but he flighting and con. temping all the Popes censures, became far more cruell again't the Church, and the more to injure the Pope, upon no occasion he flew many Prelates. Afterwards the Parthians, Guelfs, and Gibellines overcomming the countrey of Italy, upon this oacasion, many citties were wasted, sacked, spoiled and razed, and whilest he intented to recreate

ed at M. Regalis.

137. Henry 7



His Henry sonne of the afore- An: Dominic

tia was at ten yeeres of age electedand crowned Emperourin A. violent feaver came upon him, grane: and being come to age, he married Margaret the Daughter of and re'resh his army, he was then Leopolds Duce of Austria. And re-Manfred his bastard some membring his father stood excomuundefervedly shee bent himselfeto revenge, and with an infinite number of fouldiers arose against him in open warres: but upon better advice, and doubtfull eradventure of the successe, urned his forces against Otho: which made his father suspea that he would in time be of sufficient power, (already knowing his boldnesse of courage) and apr to deprive him of the Crowne Imperial; wherupon hee imprisoned him with a strong guard over him, and witha Arich charge of custody, in which misery hearlength dyed, having no

obsequies at all confered upon hin

138. Rudolphus.



V dolphus borne at Habf-, Anno Domina burg, was elected E pe- 12/3. roi in Lions, in the time

that a general! Councell was there holden in the yeare 1273. He was a man of exquifite valour; and most excellent in all matters, very able ofbody, of a beautifull resemblance, replenished with singular prudence and wifedome. The yeare after his election he went to Rome, there to be crowned; and although (as

(as some say) the Pope would not condescend or grant him a coronation, neverthelesse he obtained the Imperiall governement of Germany. Anno 1282 an army of French-men being in Sycily in preparation for Africk, the Sycilians upon Easterday in the afternoone which fell at that time upon the 36 of March, upon the ringing of the bells to Even-fong, set upon the French not dreaming of 2ny such matter, especially on Easter. day, and flew them every man, woman, and childe, to the number of 8000 persons: and those women which were with childe by the French, were bowelled, that not? sprigge might sprout from a French flocke: the me nory of this is not extinct, for the French know les vespres de la Sycile The Sycilian Even Genebrard. song.

Returning backe he moved want against Azesilaus king of Rohemit

and so subjected him, that he held him in servitude and slavery many yeares: but afterwards willing to satisfie the world, and expresse his magnanimity, he voluntarily restored him his kingdome againe, giving his daughter unto him in marriage. And having reduced all matters to a generall peace, he fell sicke, and dyed at the age of seventy three at Gemersheym, and was interred at Spires.

Z 3 139 Adolphus

135. Adolphus.



An. Ziomini 1292.

Tter the death of the good old man Adolphus, Marpuesse of Anassona borne n Nassau, attained tothe

Imperiall dignity in the yeere of the Incarnation 1292, with the unity of consent of the Electors. This man was also adorned with all the riche of vertue, but very poore in wordly estate, and weake in men of Arms And although he were not crowned

by the Pope, neverthelesse (peradventure by advice and councell, or at that time indifereete, not reflecting that impresses of Warre should be performed rather by superiority, (the better to secure the vi-Aory) than by inconfiderate temerity and rashnesse hee) laboured with those small forces which he had, to recover some places detected from the Empire. And fighting against Albertus sonne of Rudolphus now Emperour in the Countrey of Spire, although hee behaved himselse very valiantly, neverthelesse through the small quantity of soldiers he was by the same Albertus overthrowne, and flaine neare Spires, and lyes buried there.

In this Emperors Reigne, Anno Domini 1303, the Chaire wherein the Kings of Englandare crowned at Westminster, was brought out of Scotland by Edward King of England, Z A

land, which the Scots called the fatall chaire: in the yeare 1310. The knight-templers in Germany, France, England, and other countries were all cut off, & many of them burnt alive. Chron. Montford.

140. Albertus.



Inno Domini Sal 1260.

Libertu, sthe son of Rudol-Sphus late Emperor deceaself sed, borne in Nassau, 2 expert in most Man otto arnes, succeeding in the Empire, demanded divers severall

of Beniface the Popehis coronation: who being against it, and repugnant, would by no meanes condescend Afterwards by the reathereto. for of jarres and discords betweene Philip king of France and the Pope, he did not onely crowne, and confirme him Emperor, but gave him also the kingdome of France, subjecting the king to his Imperiall government and command . which was an occasion of infinite slaughters, discords, intestine and civill warres in Christendome. This man having ever fpent and emploied the greatest part of his time in warres and heroicall actions, labouring day and night to recover the secure harbour of tranquillity and peace: on a certaine day disembarking himselfe, having passed over the Rheine, he was flaine at Rheinveld in Germany by anephew of his, for certaine diffentions between before had hapwhich them pened

the Roman Emperors.

penedin Arabia, and hath his after inurn'd at Kening stade.

Inthis Albertus his time lived that famous Doctor Ioannes Duns Scotus, who died at Coloyn, being supposed to be dead, having onely an accustomed sit, of a Lethargy, which afterwards was evident, when they that were his friends came, caused him to be taken up again, having found him to be alive, by many bruises on his face, and his stello eaten off of his armes and shoulders, and many other signes of tokens to the griefe of many a worthy scholler.

14.X. Henry

141. Henry the 7.



His Henry was Marquesse of Anno Dom.

Luxemburghe where he was 1368.

borne, sonto Henry and Bea
trice, & elected in the yeare of grace,

and confirmed by Pope Cle-

ment upon this condition, that at the end of two yeares he should according to the accustomed manner goe to solemnize his coronation at Rome, which he performing was entertained with all pompous manner and incredible magni-

magnificence by the Cittizens and Communalty, and after that was crowned by 3 Cardinals: and there he appealed many diffentions which were then afoote in the Countrey of Italy, many parcs being taken. His returne was by Tuscany, where his foldiers did much mischiefe. Being arrived at Ruoncanvento within 12 miles of Siena he fell grievously sicke, and caused hinselte to be carried to the Bath of Macereso, and that availing him nothing, he returned againsto Buonconvento, where his sicknesse increafing, and the best Art in Phisicke working no good effect within few dayesafter hee dyed, and was inhumed at Pisa.

142. Frede.

the Roman Emperors.

142. Fredericke 3.



The Popes chaire was vacant two yeares, three moneths, and seaventeene dayes.

His Fredericke was Duke of Anno Domini Austria, where hee was also 1314. borne 5 the sonne of Albertus Casar, and elected to succeed in the Imperiall Throne. At the same time 2 Emperors were chosen by the Electors, viz ihis Frederick & Lewis, and both being crowned, there en fued not onely betweene them, but

but alfoall the world over; most crueil and bloody civill warres: And each pretending his caute juridically lawfull, enabled themse ves to their utmost possibility, with what forces they could for warre, the better to march whitherfoever occasion should call upon them. Matters standing upon these termes, each of them for his best advantage and security, fortune brought them in processe of time to a meeting, victory hovering over the battaile, which was not without great effusion of blood on both sides. But in conclusion the Catastrophe sell worst upon Frederickt to his utter ruine; so he falling into a deepe melancholy, was thereinin a short time lost, passing to another life, leaving his enemy Lewisto enjoy the seate Inaperiall: he dyed in Austria, expecting his refurrection at Marbach.

A Fable of this Emperor Fredericke

propounded to the Embassador of King Lewis the 11. in the 6. years of his Reigne.

Charles Duke of Burgundy having planted his siege before the City of Nuce, which was succemred by this Emperor, and the Alinaines: King Lewis the 11 of France (who sought nothing more than the ruine of the said Duke of Burgundy) sent his Embasader to the Emperer Fredericke, to practise and perswade with him to seize & confiscate into bes none bands all those lands and signorie which the Duke of Burgundy held of the Empire, and that hee for his part would doe the like for the Country of Flanders, Artois, Burgundy, and ether dependants of the Crowne of France: The Emperor upon this metion, made the Embassador this answer: Neere unto a certaine City in Almaine, did once haunt a most craell Beare, which did many mischiefes and dis-

displeasures to the inhabitants adio ning: now (faid the Emperour) it hapned that 3 merry companions, (a they were drinking in a Taverne, and having little money to pay their flot they agreed with their Hoft to venture upon the Beare, and to kill him, and then make sale of his skinne, andte pay him with the money : and for the performance thereof, they prepared themselves presently to goe and take him: the bargaine being made, and dinner ended, they put themselves in quest of the Beare, and approaching to the cave where hee was lodged, the beareissued out upon them so fiercely, that being surprized with a suddaine feare, one of them fled away backetewards the towne; the second saved himselfe by climbing up a tree; and the third being overtaken by the Beare, fell downe under him as dead: and the Beare (without doing him any other burt) did often put is mouth to the earts of this poore fellow, who all this while held his winde, and abstained from breathing : for the nature of the Beare is not to touch or offend any dead body: Now the beare being gone, the man got up and went his way also: after which, hee that was aloft in the tree, came downe, and having overtaken his companion, demanded of him, what it was that the Beare told him in his eare: marry (quoth the fellow) he bade mee that I should never after use to sell a Beares skinne till the beare were dead: Bythis the Emperor payed the Embala Sador with an unswere; as if he should have faid the as first bet fure totake the Dake, and then afterwards let us dispose of his diminions.

143. Levet

143. Lewis the 5.

Ine uves of au



dnno Demini 1327this Emperour borne in Barrie, remained fole possession of the Imperial scepter, whereupon he elared himselfe with selfer
conceite and pride, causing himselfe
to be proclaimed Emperor without
any approbation of the Church. In
his way towards Rome he Imperioutly tooke in the Citty of Milan.
Now was he excomunicated by the
Pope Iohn; wherefore he retreated
into

into Germany, and there made has vocke of the Priests and Monkes. Not long after that, he resolved againe for Rome, being accompanied with an infinite number of fouldiers, and entred the City, where by Stephanus he was Crowned, thence returning into Germany, where hee' found Charles, the sonne of Henry the 8 was elected Emperor: whereupon they meeting as it were by chance, refolved to trye it out in the field; but Lewis finding himselfe inferiour was overthrowne, and by accident faved himselfe by flight; but in a short time after died with griefe, but as some write, his horse threw and flew him, his interment also being uncertaine.

THE EXCHIBITE PRINCE AND PRINCE AND

nerall pestilence and famine all over-Europe, that the third part of mankinde was swept away, and in Poland the sonnes did not abstaine from

Aa a cating

Cregor.

cating their parents owne fielh, and asso carrion, Trithem. a horse artisci. ally painted with St. Gaorge on his backe upon the wall of the Imperiall palace at Constantinople, was heard to neigh by day and by night. Which was likewite heard ruy years before

Was it was 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. Charles the 4.

पूर्व का भागा हो। वा क

Hartes K. of Bohemia, borne.

in Auftria, by the wil of pope Clement was elected Emperour.

rour. This man because he was a vory good Christian and faithfull to the Church: furprized Nicholas the usurper a Tribune of Rome. He deprived Drathians both of life and of the Kingdome of Naples: wherefore for his inflice and vertue he was generally beloved and feared of all men. Comming afterwards intoutaly he was entertained of all Potentares with great honour according to his greatnesse; and according to the custome of his Antecessors in Melap he received the iron-crowne, and from thence advancing to Rome with great triumph and folemnity he was crowned by two Cardinals. He ordained many matters concerning the Church for the Empire, and for every man most commodious and usefull, and afterwards he returned into Germany. Being growne aged, like a grave and wife man (thinking upon his end) he refigned the in-Aa 3

Ammo Domini

Imperiall scepter to Vinceslans his eldest son, and altogether quitting himselfe of the cases of this world, he betook him to those of his soule, and in awhile after he dyed in Bohe-

having his last duties and interment

at Prague.

The Electors choic Edward the third of England for Emperor, but he giving them thankes for so great an honour, contenting himselfe with his little England, and France, which he had now conquered, refused to accept the Empire, by which means it fell upon this Charles.

145. Vimeesaus.

345. Vincestame.



recessor borne also in An-Allina, falsified that Proverbe, Such Parents, such
children: because hee in fi
all mis actions was very of uch unlike the
his good old Father Charles the 45
being in particular, lazy, ignorant,
and without all ordinary prudence
and discretion; neither did hee any
one action worthy, or beforening a
degree of that Majesty and GreatAa 4 nesse

nes whereunto he was raised, in Germany herespent his time wholly in idlenesse, sloath, and luxury, en ploying his all telte and cares in new fangled cates, exquisite rare delicacies of dyet:wherupon the speculative witts of those times abhorred him, and generally all men. Therefore by a commission of Robert Duke of Bavaria for a new election, he was by the Electors depoted, and hereupon he conceived so great a disgust, and sell into such a rage, that he lickned, and and in the space of 15 dayes or thereabout he passed to another life at Prague, difrespective'y there inhumed.

Tamerlaine at first a shepherd, afterwards became a brave fouldier, and growing powerfull termed himselfe The wrath of God, tooke Bajazeth the great Turk, and carried him about in an iron cage for the space of 4 yeares: at length the Turk beate his his braines out against the side of the faid Cage. The Little of the State of

146: Rupertush a fell,

Contract of the St.



V pertus born in the Coun- Anno Demiui Day Palatine of the Rheize, 1400. Duke of Bavaria, and Count Palatine, upon the deposing of Vincessans was created Emperor in the yeare of grace 1400. who for his goodnes, clemency & iustice was without any conditions v9luntarily & freely crowned by Pope

Anno 9. Benif. Bouiface. Hee in the allistance of the plorentines marched against Gallen. to Duke of Milan, by whom hee was overthrowne, albeit he gave incredible testimonies of his owne valour in the battaile. Hee by this meanes falling into these streights, fled to Venice accompanied with some Lords and Nobility, where by the

der of Venise.

we Coman- Doge, and by the whole Senate hee was most highly and magnificently entertained, encouraged, and comforted 5 who promised him their al. sistance, both of moneys and men.

From thence he returned into Ga. many, and applyed himse fe wholly to the government of his Imperiall charge. Afterward leaving anple testimonies of his worth to posterity, he fell into a very grievous infirmity, which deprived him of lite at Oppenheime, after hee had governed to yeeres, and had his lan obsequies at Heydelberg. In

In his Reigne a Water-woman or Mermaid was taken in the Lake of Putmer, by those of Embden, naked and dumbe, which being sent to Annals Flands Harlein, was there taught to weare clothes, to spinne, to eate bread, and white meates.

147. Sigismund.



His Sigismund, the sonne of Anno. Them.

Charles 4, and borne in Au- 1411. stria, was a man of no lesse goodnesse and gentile qualities than his

his late predeceffor, and his father Charles the 4 King of Bohemia. Hec being King of Hungary at the in-Rance of Pope lobs was elected Emperor, and by him crowned, This Sigismund by his wisedome and dexterity pacified the Schismes and dissentions then in Christen dome. In Fohemia he extinguished many herefies: Against him roseup in Armes Ziska Captaine of the Hasites having often fortunatly fought, and never toyled Sigismund: ashe madly lived, so hee likewise dyed, perfivading his fouldiers to to take off his skinne, and make a Drumme head thereof, telling them that at the found of that Dru nme their enemies should flye.

This Sigismund had divers warres and conflicts with the Turkes, and alwaies came off with honourable victories. This Emperor was a man of his person very proper and beautiful

full and of a generous spirit, able and strong of body, of an aspect, gracious, wise, and a most beneficent acknowledger of vertuous men, and a great maintainer of the Christian saith: he was a severe chastizer of those that transgressed therin. Being in Hungary, and feeling himselfe declining in age, in great tranquility of heart, surrendred his soule into the hands of heaven, in the 27 yeare of his reigne at Znaien in Moravia, and with due honour entombed at Parasin.

148. Albern

Æn. Sibu.. Cromer. 148. Albertus.



Lbertus Duke of Austria

where he was borne, sonne in law to his Antecessor by

the consent of all the Electors was called to the Imperial dignity, being a magnaminous man, and of a high spirit; a just, good, and mercifull Prince. In barrailes he was bold and forward, and by his valour hee submitted to the Empire Moravia, Bohe-

miagand Poland. He understanding

that

that the Turkes molested and assault, ted many Cittles of the Christians moved with a good zeale, went afull army: but in the voyage he fell ficke, and thought himselfe unfit to prosecute his intention, or to bring it to his wished effect: wherefore he renumber turned to Vienna, where he found himselfe in small hopes of recovery, his discassification augmenting, made his last will and testament, and died neere Sergonium in the second yeare of his government, leaving his Lady great with childe, and lies buried at Alba Regalis. Other authors doe affirme that he dyed of surfet taken by cating of Poupions.

149. Frederink

1438,

Anno Domini

366

Anne Domiai

1'4404

Rederickes Duke of Austria whete allo hee thew his rie Di breatis, was created celar by

the Electors. Entring itto state he was entertained with great lo-

leminty and flate, and with an universall applause of allithe people.

He solemnized his nuprialls with his Lady in the citty of Siena with

the greatest triumph and possible magnificence, as it is the an-

eient custome of that most famous citty

City upon all occurent occasions, to shew themselves very noble in their entertainments. He was afterwards crowned in Rome, together with his wife. He fought against the Turkes, and obtained many famous and notable victories. Afterwards some diffentions growing betweene him and the King of Hungaria, hee was much afflicted, and lost Vienna the chiese Citty of the German Empire. And being aged, he retired with infinite treatures into strong holds, and places well fortified, and breathed his last at Lyme in Austria, governing alwayes with much trouble, but restethin peace at Vienna aforesaid.

150. MAK-

Marie

Lion

150. Maximilianus.



Anno Domini 1493.

Edericke, by birth an Austrian, red & reverenced of al the universe: performed him at Newstads. And as he was a man most wife and gracefull, so was hee also in person n oft periectly beautifull; and in particular, there shined such a majesty in his countenance, that hee was by

all men most highly esteemed and honoured. For well ordering an Army in battailes, none of those times could equall him, especially for onflaughts, and taking in of strong Forts. Hee made warres in divers countries, shewing himselfe alwayes of an indaunted courage and heart, and went on and came off trium. phantly. Being at length worne out and quite spent in the tediousnesse of Aximilian the sonne of Fre. his tiresome warres, hee yeelded his breath where he first drew it, at Vewas created Gasar with age life in Austria, in the yeere of Grace nerall consent, and carried himselfe 1518, the 33 yeere of his governwith such a prudent comportment, ment, and 63 of his age, and had sothat hewas held in admiration, fea-lemne and pompous funebriall rites

Bb 2 115 Charles

15%. Charles 5.



An: Domini | 1519. of samous memory, by his father being descended from the ancient Casars, and by his most ther from the Royall Antiquity of Spaine, but borne in Austria, and to those respects he was by the Elector chosen Emperour. The Graces, singular valour, and all vertues in his contentions by strived to imbellishin, and make him appeare (as him, and make him appeare (as him, and make him appeare).

roicall qualities. Being at the age of 33 yeeres, hee was crowned in Bologna by Clement 7. Afterwards he began in his Warres to make the whole world to tremble, and he was of a judgement so elevate and sound, that he never undertooke any enterprize of what difficulty foever which he brought not with prosperity to effect, so that hee were not opposed by stormes, windes, and cruell tempests of weather. Hee matched his fonne Philip in marriage, and made him King of spaine, and his other Kingdomes. He refigned his Scepter to Ferdinant his brother. After-. wards he retired himselfe in Spaine into a religious house, where after he had lived two yeares, heere figned his soule into the hands of his Creator, and lies buried in Spaine, but I finde not the place certaine.

Bb 3 152. Ferdi-

152. Ferdinanud.



Anno Domini \$558_ Charles, and Sonne of Philip king of Castile, was a man well learned especially in the Latine tongue, and also in armes most expert and active, wherefore it was doubted whether he were of moreagility in Chevalry, or more eloquent and fluent in the Latin, Italian, Spanish, High-dutch, Hungarian and Bebenian languages. In the time of his Imperiall government the Counsell

of Trent was held, which was fo commodious and profitable to the generall good of the world, that it may serve for a certaine rule both of governement of states, and a norme of good life. In which proceedings this Emperor shewed himselse very forward and a great asistant. Afterwards he sickned in Vienna, and finding himselfe necre to his desired end, he called his sonnes, and gave them grave advices and wholesome admonishments, and giving them the blessing of a loving and pious father, heingreat peace and tranquility departed at Vienna, where he expecteth his refurrection to eternity.

Bb 4 153. Maximilian

153. Maximilian 3.



1562.

Or the goodnesse of the late Anno Domini Derdinand, the Electors thought good to conferre the Empire upon his sonne Maximilian, and so to the great satisfaation of the Germans and Italians he was created Emperor: Who nothing degenerating or deviating from the steppes and waies of his good Father, comported himselse in all his actions with all convenient humane courtefie, dexterity and justice to wards

wards all men. He was an open enemy to all turbulent men, perfidious or mutinous perfons; and with great rigour he quieted and composed many intestine and civill wars. Hee was most obedient to the Church, and in the defence thereof, he fought against the Turkes very fortunately: Afterwards falling incurably ficke of the Retention and stopping of his urine, heeleft Rudolphus his eldest sonne Emperor, himselfe passing to a better life at Ratisbon, about the age of 50, or thereabouts to the discontentment of all Christendome, and lyeth entombed at Lintz in Austria.

153. Rudol-

154. Rudo'phus.



Anno Dom. \$575.

He Imperiall Majesty as it were an inheritance of were an innermand the the noble house and family of Austria, was after the death of Maximilian confere red by the Electorsupon his son Rudolphus King of Bohemia and Hungary, who was borne in Austria, who also accepting the degree, which defervedly suited with his goodnesse, hee alwayes carrying himselfe in his actions as a pious and just Emperour, and

and in particular a defender of the Christian faith. Hee ordained in his Diets excellent & holy lawes. Continually (as it appeares) he laboured to reduce to the bosome of the Church, both by his good example and power in Armes, all those which by their owne deficiency had fallen from it. Hee recovered (what hee could) things usurped by the Imperiall enemies and adversaries to the Christian Religion. It pleased Almighty God to grant him alwayes victory, and to heare the prayers of his subjects, and humble honourers of the great worth of this great Cafar in the service of Christendome, and the glory of that eternall Majesty, upon which all others doe depend: but the manner of his death and inhumation I read not of.

the Roman Emperors.

155. Mathias.

155. (Mathias.



Anro Domini

had given an intimation for an Imperial Diet in Francfort, with a preparation to goe thither for an election of a King of the Romans, although howere surprized with sieknesse, and deprived thereby both of Empire and life, having reigned 36 yeares. Whereof Mathias King of Bohemia and Hungary having intelligence, he went from Vienna to Prague, and there

the Roman Emperors.

there having folemnized the funcrall exequies of his late brother, and leaving good order and directions for the interregne, hee went to the Diet, where on the 13 of Iune. 1612. he was by the Electors chosen Emperor with a generall applause, and proclaimed, and folemnly sworne in the Church of Saint Bartholm w: where also upon the feast of Saint 10hn Eaptist hee tooke the Iron Crowne, to which folemnity he rod with rooso horse, by the reason of the concourse of so many Princes,& Lords to so samous a spectacle. The next day he caused his wife to bee crowned Empresse. This Mathias the first of that name, was a Prince of a high spirit and a good souldier. He swaid the Empire onely 6 years, 9 moneths, and 7 dayes; and dyed at the age of 63, to the great griefe of all men.

156. Ferdinand

156. Perdinand 2



He Emperor Mathias being departed from Prage to Vi-enna where his brother the Arch-Duke Maximilia was.

And now there was a preparation for an Electorall Diet for the election of the Arch-Duke Ferdinando de Gratz to be King of the Romans, who was already chosen King of Bohemia and Hungary: after which departure the Protestants in the Kingdome of Bohemia rebelled, and upon the 20.

of March 1619 the afore said Mathias departed this life. After that Moravia, Slesia, Lusaria, and part of Aufiria, rebelled likewife through the sway of some powerfull Protestant commanders and Princes, who shrunk out of the coller of obedience, and refuled to performe homage in vigour of a cession made by Albertus the Arch Duke, brotherto the aforesaid Mathias, (Maximilian being lately dead) forthat the rebellion dilated it selfe in the Kingdome of Hungary. Now came on the prefixed ume for the Electorall dies to be held at Francfort, where some of the Electors were present for the e'ection of a new Emperor, and Ferdinand himselte as King of Bobemia and Hungarie, one of the seven Electors stept in although the aforesaid Bohemia yet persisting in their rebellion, fought what possible they could to preventhim. He was neverthelesse

rour with an universall applause the 2 day of August, being the testivall day of Saint Austin.

was borne the of Iuly, 1578. He was alwayes aftout detender and ob. ferver of the Roman Church: and upon the 8 of November with a powerfull Army and great flaughter of the adverse party, recovered the City of Prague, which is the Metropolitan City of the Kingdome of Bohemia, whereupon great hopes are conceived of his prosperity of government.

28 WR 59

FINIS